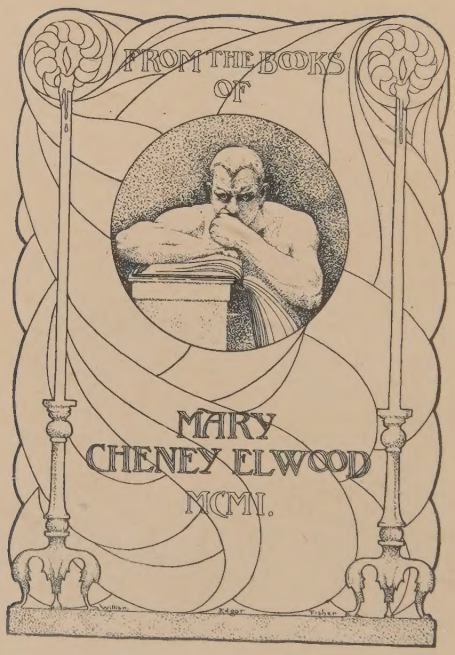
FROM THE BOOKS
OF
MARY
CHENEY ELWOOD
MCMI.

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KATHAN MEADOWS, SETTLEMENT OF 1752.

Happy is the family that has a history, and fortunate the man or woman who can point with pride to such ancestors.

HISTORY

OF

Captain John Kathan

THE

First Settler of Dummerston, Vt.

AND

HIS ASSOCIATES AND FAMILY DESCENDANTS, AND THE MOORES, THE FROSTS, THE WILLARDS, ALLIED BY MARRIAGE TO THE KATHANS. ALSO A PARTIAL ACCOUNT OF WILLIAM FRENCH AND DANIEL HOUGHTON, THE FIRST MARTYRS OF THE REVOLUTION

By DAVID L. MANSFIELD

Author of History of Dummerston

ILLUSTRATED

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ILLUSTRATIONS.

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PREFACE.

On January 1, 1901, the writer began the work of preparing this little volume or monograph for publication in the interest of the descendants of Capt. John Kathan, who began the first settlement in Dummerston January 5, 1752, almost one hundred and fifty years ago. The History of Dummerston was published in 1884 as a component part of the Vermont Historical Gazetteer, a local history of all the towns in the state. An edition of three hundred copies of the Dummerston history was struck off in advance of the Windham county volume, which was not issued until 1891. Since 1884 a series of historical papers relative to Dummerston, furnished by the historian of the town, has been published from time to time in The Vermont Phœnix. One such, which appeared in October, 1897, attracted the attention of a prominent business man in New York City, and the result was that he immediately visited Dummerston, the home of his ancestors, who were descendants of Capt. John Kathan. On his return to New York he awakened an earnest desire in his cousin, a prominent physician in Schenectady, N. Y., and he also came to Vermont in quest of more knowledge of his Kathan ancestors. Still another cousin, a lady of good fortune, living in Rochester, N. Y., had preceded them a short time in visiting the same locality and secured valuable family history. They had previously known very little about the early history of their Kathan ancestors. Therefore they combined their interests and asked for the publication of a Kathan history and genealogy of families. This volume naturally takes the form of narrative pages that it might be interesting to read as well as valuable for reference. The book is well illustrated by the favor and kindness of its customers, and the compiler has borne no part in the expense of procuring portraits.

In the pages that follow are described the character and deeds of a few families in Dummerston who were pioneers in the march of civilization, patriots in the day of danger, and useful citizens in the time of peace. Much valuable information pertaining to these families has been rescued from forgetfulness that the generations

now living will rejoice to know. The compiler, in preparing this volume, is indebted to several persons for a knowledge of many important facts and incidents therein related. He is also greatly indebted to one of the assistant librarians in the Public Library of Lynn, Mass., for valuable material relative to the Moore families, allied by marriage to the Kathans, which enabled him to solve some intricate genealogical problems. This indebtedness to others he gratefully acknowledges, and also indulges the hope that the persons for whom the volume is written may receive some gratification from the perusal of the history of their ancestors.

D. L. M.

Dummerston, Vt., November 1, 1901.

Chapter I.

CAPTAIN JOHN KATHAN.

1707—1787.

His Family Bible—Concerning the Charter of Dummerston—Captain Kathan not a Charter Member—Place of Settlement—Built the First Sawmill and Potash Works in Town—His Fortified House During the French and Indian War—John Kilburn's Gallant Defence Against the Indians in 1755—How Colonel Bellows Obtained the Grant of Walpole—Memorial Complaint Against the Commander of Fort Dummer—Captain Kathan's Associates in 1756—Family Record From the Old Bible—Fairbanks Moor and Son Benjamin Killed by the Indians—Transactions in Real Estate—Site of the Old Fort—What Became of Captain Kathan's Widow, Priscilla Winslow Kathan—Captain John Kathan and Captain Fairbanks Moor Soldiers in French and Indian War.

When the history of Dummerston was written for Miss A. M. Hemenway's publication, The Vermont Historical Gazetteer, the historian of the town was favored in 1879 by the late Charles C. Frost of Brattleboro, Vt., a famous student and scientist, with an opportunity to examine and copy a brief record of Capt. John Kathan's settlement in the township of Fulham, now Dummerston, and a register of his family as recorded in a family Bible printed in 1731. A few years after this circumstance Mr. Frost died. Soon after that event the author again sought an opportunity to examine the old Bible in regard to obtaining information about the Sargeant family, a member of which, Col. John Sargeant, married a daughter of Captain John Kathan; but the old Bible was not to be found among Mr. Frost's effects at the home of his son, Wells S. Frost, a merchant in business at Brattleboro. It is supposed that the Bible was loaned to some person a short time before Mr. Frost's death and not returned by the borrower. Therefore, the Kathan family record written therein and transcribed in 1879, would have been lost to the descendants had not the local historian

been interested in the preservation of the early history of Dummerston, as published in 1884, and supplementary historical information in subsequent articles printed in The Vermont Phœnix.

Concerning the Charter of Dummerston.

The names of the grantees of Fulham, now Dummerston, are fifty in number as entered and recorded in the "Charter Record," Volume I., page 185, which volume is kept in the office of the Secretary of State for the state of New Hampshire, at Concord. The record of the charter was made under the province seal by Theodore Atkinson, secretary, and dated September 27, 1753. The statement in Hall's History of Eastern Vermont that the township of Fulham was granted to Capt. John Kathan unitedly with a number of other persons who purchased the same from the New Hampshire proprietors, cannot be verified, as his name is not among the grantees. There is no record that any of the grantees settled in Dummerston. It is recorded, however, in the old Bible, printed in 1731, that John Kathan settled in Dummerston in 1752, as follows: "Jan. 5, 1752, John Kathan with his family Cam to settle at Bemas' rock on Conicut river in ye Government of New Hampshire eight miles from Fort Dummer." Bemis' Rock is located near the Putney railroad station and was named from Joseph Bemis, probably a rather noted individual in this region at that time. Several families named Bemis settled in Dummerston before the year 1800. The rock was doubtless a point of survey or a stopping place in voyages on the Connecticut river to different military posts.

Location of First Settlement.

The settlement made by John Kathan and his family in 1752 was located in the northeast corner of the town on land belonging to His Excellency, Benning Wentworth, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New Hampshire in 1753. The township at that time contained nineteen thousand three hundred sixty acres, and was divided, according to the charter, into fifty-six shares. A full share contained four hundred acres, "two of which shares were laid out in one tract of the contents of eight hundred acres for His Excellency, Benning Wentworth, Esq., and in full

Sugar Orchard and Dwelling House of Alexander Kathan, Esq.

for his two shares, which said tract is bounded, viz.: Beginning at the North East Corner of this town, then running down Connecticut River two hundred and forty rods, then West 10 degrees North, till eight hundred acres are completed." Consequently the Governor of New Hampshire was the owner of eight hundred acres in the northeast corner of the town in 1753 and not "John Kathan and his eighteen associates with their families," who were said to be "rapidly subduing the forests of Fullum and accomplishing the conditions of their charter," as stated in Hall's History of Eastern Vermont. It is not probable that there were nineteen heads of families in town in 1754, including John Kathan, as there were only forty-four heads of families in Dummerston in 1771 when a census was taken by Constable Asa Holgait, a son-in-law of Captain Kathan. Possessing the qualities of industry and perseverance, qualities especially necessary to the successful management of a new settlement, John Kathan, with his four sons, Alexander, then aged 22 years, John, Jr., aged 20, Daniel, aged 12, and Charles, aged 9 years, cleared and improved above 120 acres, built a good dwelling house, barn, sawmill and potash works, and in order to guard his improvements, was at considerable expense in building a fort around his house, and resided therein during the course of the French and Indian war which began in 1754 and ended in 1763.

As evidence of John Kathan's wisdom and forethought in building a fort for the protection of himself and family, an episode of Indian warfare, familiar to every school boy in New England, is here related, which is the gallant defence of his home by the first settler of Walpole, N. H., against a large band of Indians, August 17, 1755.

John Kilburn, the Pioneer.

In 1740 John Kilburn started from Wethersfield, Conn., stopped at Northfield, Mass., with his family, where he was taxed in 1741, and then moved on to No. 3 township, which became Walpole, N. H. Kilburn's settlement was only twelve miles up the Connecticut river above the settlement of John Kathan made in 1752, and two miles below the "Great Falls," since named Bellows Falls after Benjamin Bellows of Walpole.

The query is often made, by persons who have lived but a short

time in Bellows Falls, from what circumstance comes the word "Kilburn," the name of the noble mountain across the river in New Hampshire, and what is the origin of the word "Abenaqui," which seem entirely local in their use. The latter comes from Abenaquis, the Indian name for pines, which was the name of the most prominent of the three Indian tribes found by the French in the great basin of the St. Lawrence river when they began settlements in that region. Tradition says that long before the white man came to this vicinity, there was a large Indian village of wigwams extending from the south end of Mount Kilburn, where the Fitchburg station of Cold River now is, nearly a quarter of a mile south, and that it was a sub-tribe of the great Abenaquis, or Algonquins. From time immemorial the "Great Falls" had been the best fishing ground in all New England, and this tribe was here because of the ease with which food of this nature could be procured. Shad and salmon were the most plentiful here, at certain seasons of the year, of any place known. The salmon went above here each year, but the shad never were able to get over the falls and would accumulate at a certain season of the year in immense quantities in the "Great Eddy" that was just below the "Great Falls" as they were called. The blossoming of the shad tree was the signal for all the Indians for many miles around to gather about the falls for the purpose of salmon and shad fishing.

The oldest inhabitants of the village at the present time talk of their parents and grandparents telling them that at that season of the year the surface of the water in the eddy would be perfectly alive and black with shad, so much so that it often seemed as if a man might walk across upon the backs of the fish, and they could be readily caught and thrown out of the water in large quantities with the hands. This, even within the past 100 years. It was a very profitable industry for the inhabitants to gather the fish, and ship them down the river by boats to the markets, after the boating was established by regular lines, as was described by The Phœnix in its issue of June 11. The salmon were a more gamey fish and were taken by both the Indians and early settlers by means of spears as they passed up the narrow places under where the bridges now are.

The Abenaquis Indians used frequently to return here after they were driven away by the early settlers, and committed many

acts of murderous nature, they being a very savage and vicious tribe. In the narrow defile between Mount Kilburn and the river was the Indian path over which they used to travel from Canada to the white settlements below, on their marauding expeditions. An early account of the life of the Indians in this vicinity says: "Imagination can see them now, perched upon the rocks, spearing the twenty-pound salmon, or scooping with their nets multitudes of shad, or, perhaps, crossing and recrossing in their bark canoes the basin below, while the old squaw was doing the drudgery about the huts, the papoose, half naked, wallowing in the filth, and the dusky maiden loitering about in the shade of the stately elms, stringing her ornaments and wampum. 'Twas here, it may be, they held their orgies and concocted their hellish designs on the white settlers."

Under such circumstances it seems almost incredible that any one could have the courage, hardihood, or even temerity to plant himself in a howling wilderness, far removed from any friendly habitation and nearly in the jaws of hostile Indians, but in the year 1749 John Kilburn is found with Ruth, his wife, Mehitable, his daughter, and John, his son, living as the very first white settler, in a small log hut about a quarter of a mile south of Cold River station. The exact site of his cabin is now marked by a tablet on the east side of the river road leading to Walpole, near the residence of Mr. Rawson, the stage driver.

John Kilburn had received from the state of New York a charter of all the land which later became the town of Walpole, and for some years held undisputed title, but in 1752 Col. Benjamin Bellows and sixty-seven others received a charter to the same lands from Governor Benning Wentworth of New Hampshire, which charter was signed in 1761 by King George III., it being in the first year of his reign. Thus Kilburn, the first settler, also held title to the whole town, which was later superseded, in the controversy between New York and New Hampshire, by the government, which gained the day in the controversy. Kilburn gave up his land very reluctantly to Bellows and his companions, and the town was many years called "Bellowstown," Kilburn still residing there. The records of the town show that he often held various offices of trust in the vicinity, in later years.

When Kilburn first moved into his log cabin he built a palisade

around it and made what further provision he could for the protection of his family. He often sought to live on friendly terms with the Indians, who rejected all overtures for peace and studiously avoided him. Kilburn had lived in this place two or three years before Colonel Bellows came to settle, and during this time he was not only exposed to the inclemency of severe storms in his rude hut, and to all the hardships and trials incidental to frontier life, but was living in constant fear of attack. It is said that during the day he never dared to go further than a few rods from his cabin without his gun. At night the ground was his bed, with a bearskin for covering and a powder box for his pillow. Many times during his absence the Indians are said to have visited his home and to have stolen all that could be carried away. Between 1751 and 1755 a company of Indians came down the river and landed above the falls. They invited Kilburn to trade with them, and for a time peace and apparently good will reigned supreme. They continued to hunt and fish in the neighborhood for some time, and as no acts of violence or vandalism were committed the settlers began to feel a little more secure.

On August 17, 1755, was fought the famous Kilburn fight. The fighting began about noon and lasted for six hours, during which time a large number of Indians were killed, and only one white man was wounded, who subsequently died. According to the records, John Kilburn and his son, then eighteen years of age, and two other men were returning from work about noon, when a number of Indians were seen in the thickets. The men at once made for the cabin, which was bolted and made secure against an attack. In a few minutes one hundred and ninety-seven Indians were seen crawling down the bank east of the house, while an equal number remained in hiding near the mouth of Cold River.

Having thus cornered Kilburn and his party, consisting of four men and two women, the Indians turned their attention to Colonel Benjamin Bellows and his men, numbering about thirty, who were at work in a flour mill situated on what is now known as Blanchard's brook. The men were returning home, each carrying a sack of flour, and on the discovery of the red men all dropped their loads, advanced to the rise of land in front, sprang to their feet, gave a whoop, and dropped back again into the ferns. This had the desired effect, for instantly the Indians arose in a semicircle around

the path which Bellows was to follow. This gave the men a splendid opportunity, and the volley which greeted the Indians so disconcerted them that they fell back at once, and Colonel Bellows and his men returned to the fort without further mishap. The Indians next appeared on the eminence east of Kilburn's house, and the Indian Philip, who had become acquainted with the whites previously, and knew some English, screening himself behind a tree, called out to the settlers to surrender, promising to give good quarter.

After a few minutes' consultation the Indians gave the war-cry and began the attack. Kilburn managed to get in the first shot, before the smoke obstructed his view, and he had the satisfaction of seeing the first Indian fall, whom he supposed was Philip. It is claimed that about 400 bullets lodged in Kilburn's cabin at the first fire. Kilburn and his men kept up an incessant fire, and when the supply of bullets became low the women suspended blankets under the roof of the house to catch the balls of the enemy, which were instantly remelted and turned into bullets, which were returned to the Indians with equal velocity. The Indians made several attempts to break in the doors, but were repulsed each time with great loss.

The battle lasted until nearly sundown, when the Indians began to retire, and as evening came on the sound of guns and the cry of the war whoop died away into silence. "Quarter!" shouted back old Kilburn, with a voice that rang through every Indian's heart and every hill and valley; "You black rascals, begone, or we'll quarter you!"

This encounter proved an effectual check to the expedition of the Indians, and in a short time they returned to Canada. During the whole of the Indian and French war, which continued until 1763, the Indians never again made their appearance in this locality, and the settlers were left unmolested. A number of arrow heads and other small relics are found on the battlefield nearly every year, and several skeletons are possessed by persons living around here which have been dug up at various times. Only a few years ago a skeleton was unearthed near where Kilburn's cabin stood, and the skull had a bullet hole through it. The skull is now in a case in the Bridge Memorial library in Walpole village and is pointed out to the visitor as "probably that of the chief Philip."

According to tradition, John Kilburn and his daughter once spent the night on the top of Mount Kilburn, John keeping watch while his daughter slept. An Indian, who discovered their presence, suddenly sprang from the bushes and attacked Kilburn, and in the fight which ensued, the Indian was hurled headlong from the point now known as Table Rock.

The foregoing information about John Kilburn was published in The Vermont Phœnix, July 29, 1898, by some historical writer whose name was withheld. The story has been recorded by many pens with varying degrees of accuracy. From the most reliable sources, it appears that one hundred and ninety-seven Indians were counted as they crossed a footpath over a swampy place in sight of the cabin, and there is no doubt that there were four or five hundred in all; for General Shirley had notified the settlers, two or three months before, that five hundred Indians were collecting in Canada, whose purpose was to wipe out by wholesale slaughter the entire advanced settlements on Connecticut river. There were in the cabin besides Kilburn, his wife, son and daughter, a man by the name of Peak, and his son. Peak was wounded in the shoulder and died eight days afterward. The ball was extracted with a butcher knife. Had the valiant Kilburn and his brave defenders been vanquished by the Indians, the Kathan settlement, only twelve miles down the river, would have been attacked by the same merciless savages; but John Kathan was ready for such an emergency, and the Indians would have had a warm reception in case they had attempted the destruction of his settlement.

How Colonel Benjamin Bellows Obtained the Grant of Walpole—The Township Was First Known by the Name of Great Falls or Bellowstown.

It was granted to Colonel Bellows and sixty-one others, February 16, 1752, or six weeks after the first settlement was made in Dummerston. The date of the charter appears in the ninth volume of Dr. Bouton's State Papers. Dr. Bouton in a note on page 311, Volume VI., says: "Major Benjamin Bellows, afterward colonel, was the founder of Walpole, N. H., 1749. He was born May 26, 1712, and died July 10, 1777, aged 65 years." His widow, Madam Mary Bellows, died May 21, 1793, aged 69 years. Colonel Bellows

was a sharp, shrewd man of business. An anecdote is related of him which is characteristic and shows how he outwitted other shrewd people. He was anxious to secure a grant for the territory now called Walpole, and went to Governor Benning Wentworth, who, being a devoted adherent of the Episcopal church, generally set apart 500 acres from each grant, ostensibly for the benefit of that church, but it is more than half suspected he had an eye to the main chance for himself. Colonel Bellows knew his man thoroughly, and the governor thought he knew the colonel, and when the latter said he wanted a grant of the land north of Great Hill—now called Fall Mountain, and sometimes Mount Kilburn—the governor thought it must be exceedingly valuable land. "No," said he, "I will not give you a grant for that land, but you may have all you want on the other side of the hill," which was precisely what the doughty colonel wished, but to still further impress the governor, he said substantially: "That is not a good gift to a friend, for it is not fit for a calf-pasture." The governor was convinced and set apart the land asked for by Bellows, for the benefit of the church and gave to the colonel Walpole, which has oftentimes since been called "Colonel Bellows's calf-pasture." The township was named in honor of Sir Robert Walpole, the great prime minister of King George I., who died in 1745.

Complaint Against Nathan Willard.*

Captain Fairbanks Moor, his sons, Benjamin and Fairbanks, Jr., Robert Cooper, Aaron Cooper, John Kathan, John Kathan, Jr., Daniel Shattuck, Daniel Shattuck, Jr., Gideon Shattuck, and Joshua Cooper, signed a complaint against Nathan Willard in command of Fort Dummer, eight miles below the settlement.

The complaint is recorded in the Massachusetts archives, Vol. 75, page 547. It is probable that these signers were associated with Captain John Kathan in subduing the forests of Fulham. Martha Moore, the wife of Captain Kathan, was a sister of Captain Moore, and the two families resided near each other a few years. In 1752, Captain Moore's son, Fairbanks, settled in Walpole, N. H., when there were only six families living in that town, and distant ten miles north from Kathan's fort. The wife of Captain Moore was Judith Bellows, born 1705, and sister of Colonel

* See Appendix F.

Benjamin Bellows of Walpole, who, with John Kilburn, was subduing the forests of that township. Two grandchildren, Fairbanks, Jr., and Benjamin Moore, are named in the history of Walpole. Fairbanks, Jr., married Esther Kathan, who was admitted to the church in Northfield, Mass., November 28, 1756. Benjamin married, May 11, 1775, Margaret Kathan, a daughter of Captain Kathan, and settled in Brattleboro in 1757. Captain Moore and his son Benjamin were living in Brattleboro March 6, 1758, when they were killed by the Indians. Fairbanks, Jr., lived in Putney in 1768 on what was called, in 1825, the Timothy Underwood place. His son, Fairbanks, Jr., grandson of Captain Moore, was a Revolutionary soldier, and marched from Rockingham, Vt., for Ticonderoga in the spring of 1775, when that fortress was captured by Colonel Ethan Allen, who demanded its surrender "In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." Robert Cooper was a sergeant in Captain Josiah Willard's company at Fort Dummer in 1748, and was from Northfield, Mass. Aaron and Joshua Cooper were probably relatives of Robert. Daniel Shattuck married, April 16, 1719, Martha Sargeant, daughter of Digory Sargeant, killed by the Indians at Worcester, Mass., in 1704. Her brother, Lieutenant John Sargeant, was killed by the Indians, March 29, 1748, near Fort Dummer. Daniel Shattuck, in company with twenty-two other persons under the command of Captain Josiah Kellogg of Fort Dummer, formed a scouting party sent up the Connecticut river valley, November 30, 1724, to watch for smokes of camp-fires morning and evening—evidence indicating the presence of "ye Indian enemy." Daniel Shattuck, Jr., and Gideon Shattuck, were probably sons of Daniel. The nine persons who signed the memorial with Captain Kathan and his son John, were interested, if not associated with him and his family, in making the first settlement in town. The improvements made in clearing the land and erecting the necessary buildings thereon during the first few years of the settlement were sufficient evidence that Mr. Kathan expected to obtain a clear title to the land in due process of time.

Kathan's First Deed of Land in Dummerston.

Although the land was reserved for Governor Wentworth of New Hampshire at the time the charter of Dummerston was

granted in 1753, yet in some way it came into the possession of Captain Samuel Hunt, gentleman, of Northfield, Mass., and was deeded by him to John Kathan, for £60, or $200. Samuel Hunt was one of the original grantees. Captain Kathan sold his farm to his son, John, Jr., June 12, 1786. In the deed the farm is described as a certain tract of land in the northeast corner of Dummerston, containing three hundred acres, "on which I now live, and is one whole right of land deeded to me, the said John Kathan, by Samuel Hunt, and surveyed to me by Elisha Root." John Griffin and Willard Moore were witnesses to the deed, and were sworn, after the death of Captain Kathan, by Judge Benjamin Burt of Windham county court, when the deed was recorded, November 26, 1787. He died November 23, 1787, in the eighty-first year of his age. His wife, Martha (Moore) Kathan, died "22 of September 1776, of a monday night."

Emigrated From England.

John Kathan came from England in the year 1729 and probably resided in Worcester, Mass., previous to his removal to Dummerston. He married a sister of Captain Fairbanks Moor. Their children were Alexander, born April 22, 1729, during the passage of his parents to America; Margaret, born October 6, 1730; John, born January 7, 1732; Mary, born October 18, 1734, and married Colonel John Sargeant, the first white child born in Vermont. The event is recorded in the old Bible as follows: "tuesday ye 16 day of Dec. 1760, John Sargeant and Mary Kathan was married by Major Belles," Bellows, of Walpole, N. H. She was the mother of Eli Sargeant, the elder, who died at West River, April 24, 1834, aged 73. Martha Kathan was born May 8, 1736, and married "July ye 22, of tuesday 1764 to Asa Holgait, By Samuel Stevens, Esq." Esther Kathan, born about 1738, married Fairbanks Moore, Jr. See Appendix I. Daniel Kathan was born February 1, 1741, and married "tuesday May ye 6 day 1764 to Ruth Beret (Barrett) By Mr Gay of Hinsdell." Mr. Gay was the Rev. Bunker Gay, the first settled pastor of the Congregational church in Hinsdale, N. H., was born in Dedham, Mass., educated at Harvard college, and ordained a clergyman in the Congregational church. He came to Hinsdale in 1763.

Charles Kathan was born March 26, 1743, but no record of his marriage appears in the old Bible. The second marriage of Captain John Kathan is recorded as follows: "tuesday february ye 10, 1767, Capt. John Kathan and the Widow Mary Wright married at Springfield By the Rev. Mr. Latrop (Lothrop)." She died and he married, 3d, Priscilla Winslow of Putney. They were published September 20, 1779. "May 11, 1755, Margaret Kathan married Benjamin Moors." "Monday March ye 6, 1758, Capt. Moors with his son Benjamin were killed and Ben's Wife and two children were taken captives by the Indians."

"January 26, 1764, the widow Margaret Moors was married to Moses Johnson by the Rev. Mr. Gay of Hinsdell." Moses Johnson* settled in Putney about the time of his marriage and built the first two-story house on land where Putney street now is, half a mile distant from the home of Captain Kathan. He was born, according to a memorandum in his own handwriting, February 23, 1741, probably at Stafford, Conn.

First Birth Recorded in Dummerston.

The earliest recorded birth in Dummerston reads as follows: "Mar. ye 5, 1761, thursday Mary Kathan or Mary Sargent wife of John Sargent; her first child a son was born in fullom and province of New Hampshire." This son was named Eli Sargeant, who died April 24, 1834, aged 73 years. His father was born at Fort Dummer in 1732, was son of Lieut. John Sargeant, and was a soldier in Capt. Williams's company in the Crown Point expedition in 1755. He lived in Dummerston in 1761 and in 1762 began a settlement in Brattleboro, on the road to Dummerston, where his grandson, James H. Sargeant, lived and great-grandson now lives, next south of the road leading to the suspension bridge.

Fairbanks Moor and Son Killed by the Indians.

Benjamin Moor, the husband of Margaret Kathan, made the second settlement in Brattleboro away from Fort Dummer in 1757, near where the asylum farm-house now stands. His mother was

* See Appendix L.

Judith, a sister of Col. Benjamin Bellows of Walpole, N. H. He was in Captain Elijah Williams's company in the Crown Point expedition in 1755, and a soldier at Fort Dummer in 1756. They had two children. The younger was born December 7, 1757. Captain Fairbanks Moor, the husband's father, lived with them and slept below, and they and their children above in their log house. In the night of March 6, 1758, Indians came and made a noise and Captain Moor went to the door. They attacked him, and his son went to help him, and both were killed with hatchets. Mrs. Moor put on some of her clothes and, in her confusion, drew on three pairs of Captain Moor's long stockings, took her children and fled by the back door up a sled road where her husband had drawn wood the day before. The Indians brought them back, found some lard, which they melted in a kettle, some beans, which they put into the lard, and, when that was cold, they put it into a bag and started with her and her children for Canada. They went up West river, which flowed past into the Connecticut, and not far from the settlement. They crossed over the Green Mountains to Otter creek, down the creek to Lake Champlain, and down the lake to Canada. At first they kept the children from Mrs. Moor, but soon let her have the younger child, and assisted in carrying it. They were ten days in going, and lived principally on the beans and lard.

Mrs. Moor and her children were redeemed by Colonel Peter Schuyler in the fall of 1760 for 400 livres ($74) and returned to her parents in Fulham, who had not heard from her till then. The younger child had not been named when they were taken, and was afterwards called Mary Captive. Colonel Josiah Willard of Winchester, N. H., who bought three shares of land in Fulham, in 1754, gave Mrs. Moor a deed of fifty acres of land which he owned in Brattleboro, dated February 16, 1763. This lot lies southwest of the cemetery on the hill north of Centreville, and a short distance westerly from the settlement where she was captured by the Indians in 1758. She was married to Moses Johnson of Putney, January 26, 1764. They sold the land, November 23, 1767, to Abner Scovel for £10 3d in money, a note of £10, and another note of £1 6s 8d, "to be left at Major John Arms'," who purchased, after the death of Captain Moor and his son, the farm on which they settled in 1757. After his death, which was by the kick of a

horse, his son, Josiah Arms, kept the inn on the place, which was a favorite stopping place for Colonel Ethan Allen and the Bradleys—Stephen Row Bradley and family of Westminster, Vt. The farm, at the time of the massacre, comprised the meadows now owned by the Brattleboro Retreat. The homestead of Captain Moor and his son, Benjamin, at the time when they fell victims to the Indians, was occupied by Newman Allen, Esq., fifty years ago.

Captain Kathan's Real Estate.

The settlement which Captain Kathan made in Dummerston comprised lots numbered 29 and 30 in the northeast corner of the town, containing three hundred acres. So far as the land records of Dummerston are in evidence, it appeared to be all the real estate of which he was the owner, from the fact that the sale of it to his son John, Jr., June 12, 1786, is the only record of the kind entered in his name on the land records of Dummerston. A recent examination of the Putney land records discloses the fact that he owned a large amount of real estate in that town. January 28, 1770, he sold eighty-five acres to Michael Law of Putney. Charles Kathan bought of his father, September 12, 1772, three hundred acres located where Putney village is built, comprising six lots of fifty acres each, "and all the Edifices thereon." March 17, 1779, Charles Kathan sold the same to Darby Ryan for £300. Charles Kathan was then living in Roxbury, Mass., and was a "Victtualler" by occupation.

October 15, 1773, Captain Kathan sold Joseph Dyer two whole shares in Putney, eight hundred acres, for £49 and 15 shillings, on which no improvements had been made. Mr. Kathan bought it of Amasa Parker and Samuel Allen, original grantees of Putney. January 3, 1777, he sold to Jonathan Uran fifty acres, and on the 16th of April, 1777, sold Moses Johnson, his son-in-law, sixty-four acres. June 30, 1781, he sold Colonel William Sargeant of Dummerston, twenty acres. His last sale of real estate was made to John Griffin, April 21, 1787, and was one whole share of four hundred acres. In all the deeds granted by him, he writes, "I, John Kathan of Fullum," except one or two deeds in which Dummerston is written.

Site of the Kathan House and Fort.*

Many persons, who have visited in recent years the place where John Kathan settled, were curious to learn the exact spot on which he built his house and the fort surrounding it. In the old Kathan Bible, printed in 1731, it is stated definitely that John Kathan "Cam to settle at Bemas rock on the Conicut in the Government of New Hampshir eight miles from Fort Dummer." Bemis rock is very near the southern boundary line of Putney and is a prominent, rough-looking ledge extending some fifty feet or more out into the river from the right bank, and running to a point like the prow of a huge war vessel. It is a notable and dangerous rock just below the old Kathan ferry running between Putney and Westmoreland.

June 12, 1786, seventeen months before the death of Captain Kathan, he sold the farm "on which I now live" to his son John, Jr., who, with his family had lived near or on the homestead farm since the time of its settlement in 1752. November 12, 1800, nineteen months before his death, John, Jr., sold the parental farm to his sons, David and Prentice. They sold one hundred and fifty acres of the estate to their mother, Lois Kathan, and other heirs for $3,000, October 1, 1802, and, on the same day, made a contract with her to take care of her during the remainder of her life. David Kathan died in 1808, and Prentice Kathan was left to care for his mother on the old homestead. In 1820, he sold to his brother, Gardner, ten acres west of the stage road leading past his home to Dummerston, "being a part of what is called the Kathan survey near what is called Kathan's ferry," now Ware's ferry. In 1808, David and Prentice Kathan were still the owners of one hundred and fifty-one acres of the original Kathan survey. The other half of the ancestral homestead was then owned by the following persons: Gardner Kathan, twenty-seven acres; Timothy Underwood, seven acres, where Fairbanks Moor settled; John Wilder, fifteen acres; and Ashbel Johnson, one hundred acres; a total of three hundred acres. Prentice Kathan continued to live on the old homestead where he was born until 1829 or 1830. His last real estate transaction was on February 6, 1829, to Phineas Underwood, who, in the course of a year from that time, foreclosed

* See Appendix B and illustration.

a mortgage on the old homestead, and Mr. Kathan removed to Westmoreland.

Captain John Kathan's Widow.

Captain John Kathan, then aged 72, and Priscilla Wilson of Putney were published in that town, September 20, 1779, and were married soon after that date. He died November 23, 1787, and she remained a widow nearly three years. Joseph Higgins of Dummerston and the Widow Priscilla Kathan were married in Westmoreland, N. H., August 26, 1790, by Samuel Works, justice of the peace. Joseph Higgins resided in 1793 in school district No. 5, one mile west of Alexander Kathan's. He was probably a son of Uriah Higgins, who came to Dummerston from Wendell, Mass., in 1790, and was the father of Caleb, who married Lucy Hildreth, May 5, 1796, Alpheus, who married Phebe Hildreth, September 21, in 1797, and Polly, who married David Dutton, in 1782. Alpheus had a son, Alpheus, whose widow married Russel Knight of Dummerston. Caleb and Joshua, twins, born February 16, 1797, were sons of Caleb and grandsons of Uriah Higgins.

Captain John Kathan and Captain Fairbanks Moor Soldiers in Crown Point Expedition, 1755, in the French and Indian War.

Among the names of men belonging to Northfield and vicinity in the Crown Point expedition in the year 1755 are those of John Kathan and Fairbanks Moor, his brother-in-law. They served in Captain Elijah Williams's company of Deerfield, Mass., from June 11 to November 21.* War was not formally declared between England and France until the beginning of 1756, although hostilities had been continued in the provinces during the year 1755, and the inhabitants living in the settlements along the Connecticut river suffered much from the incursions of the Indians. On the 22d of July, 1775, a party of Indians attacked four soldiers of Hinsdale's fort, nine miles below the Kathan settlement, and killed John Hardiclay and scalped him on the spot. His body was terribly mangled, both breasts being cut off and the heart laid open. One

*History of Northfield.

soldier was captured and the two others escaped to the fort. A week previous to this occurrence the Indians burned an outhouse (sawmill) with its contents on the Kathan settlement, six miles above West river. Twelve miles above the Kathan settlement, in Walpole, N. H., early in August, 1755, Daniel Twitchel and John Flynt were shot by the Indians. One of them was scalped and the other cut open, his heart taken out and laid in pieces upon his breast. This was the first Christian blood spilt in Walpole. Mr. Twitchel was selectman, and he, with Mr. Flynt, went out back to the hills, on what is now Drewsville road, to cut some timber for oars. Their bodies were buried on the spot where they were killed, which is accurately pointed out to this day. Shortly before this sad event, an Indian, by the name of Philip, had visited Kilburn's house in a friendly way, pretending to be in want of provisions. Soon after it was ascertained that this same Indian had visited all the settlements on the river, which would include Kathan's, doubtless to procure information of the state of their defences.

No wonder that Kathan and his associates were greatly alarmed, and the sparse population in Connecticut valley, unwilling to abandon their crops, had strengthened their feeble garrisons and bravely determined to stand by their rude, but promising homes.

On June 27, 1755, a little more than two weeks after Kathan and Moor enlisted, the most disastrous affair that occurred during the season on the Connecticut river, took place at Bridgman's fort, on Vernon meadow, a short distance below Fort Dummer, and opposite Hinsdale's fort on the east side of the river. Being strongly picketed, it was considered as secure as any garrison in the vicinity. Caleb How was shot by the Indians and mortally wounded. On seeing him fall, the Indians rushed up, pierced him with their spears, scalped him and left him for dead. His two sons, who were with him at work in a cornfield, were taken prisoners. Benjamin Gaffield was drowned in attempting to escape across the river, but Hilkiah Grout fortunately escaped. The Indians captured the fort, and, after plundering it, fired the place. Fourteen persons in all were made prisoners. On the morning after the attack on Bridgman's fort a party of men found Caleb How still alive, and conveyed him to Hinsdale's fort on the opposite side of the river, where he soon died, aged 31 years. He was

buried about half a mile from the fort, in the middle of a large field, and a stone erected to his memory is still standing. His wife, with seven children, was among the captives. The success of the Indians in capturing Bridgman's fort doubtless encouraged them to unite their forces in Canada for the butchery and extinction of the whole white population on the river. About noon on August 27, 1755, the Indian expedition reached Walpole, N. H., and surrounded the house of John Kilburn, whose gallant defence of his home is reported on preceding pages. The savages, unable to conquer so small a fortress, became discouraged, forsook the ground, and, as was supposed, returned to Canada, abandoning the expedition on which they had set out. It is not unreasonable to suppose that their fatal experience in that town, through the matchless defence of those Walpole heroes and heroines, was instrumental in saving hundreds of the dwellers on the frontiers from the horrors of an Indian massacre. Seldom did it fall to the lot of pioneer settlers to win a more brilliant crown than John Kil burn earned in his glorious exploit.

The expedition against Crown Point, which was planned durin the spring and summer of 1755, and in which John Kathan and Fairbanks Moor served, was consummated in the fall of the same year. The command was given to General William Johnson. Though attended with success, it was not rewarded with the conquest of the desired station; and the victory of September 8, which defeated the Baron Dieskau and his French and Indian forces, though it served to cheer the spirits of the English in America, was purchased by the loss of some of the best men in the colonies. Of this number was Colonel Ephraim Williams, who was shot through the head as he was leading on his regiment in the conflict. His death was universally regretted by his countrymen. His exertions, during a service of many years on the frontier, had won him the esteem and admiration which is due to virtue and valor; and the endowment which he made by his will for establishing the college which bears his name, has kept his memory green in the hearts of succeeding generations, and added to his renown as a warrior the praises of scholars and philanthropists. Williams College is located in Williamstown, Mass., in Berkshire County, and was founded in 1793.

Alexander Kathan's Farm, Settlement of 1761.

Chapter II.

ALEXANDER KATHAN, ESQ.

1729—1825.

Family Record—Second Permanent Settlement in Town—Descriptive Features of the Plain—Killed a Bear—Organization of Township—Prominent in Town Affairs—Present at the "Westminster Massacre"—Carried With him His Famous Long Gun—The story of the "Westminster Massacre" as Told by Judge H. H. Wheeler—Burial Place of William French and Epitaph on His Gravestone—French's Native Place—Wounds that Caused His Death—Daniel Houghton Mortally Wounded—His Parentage and Burial Place—Statement of Facts Made by the Judges of the Court—Honorable William C. Bradley's Legislative Plea for a State Monument in Memory of William French—Alexander Kathan Vindicated from the Charge of Being a Tory—His Neighbors in 1793—First School House in Kathan District—Photographic View of His Farm—Transfers of Kathan Estate—His Last Will and Testament.

Alexander Kathan and Margaret Baird were married December 4, 1755, by Rev. Mr. Roberts of Leicester, Mass. She was born August 21, 1732. Their children were Mary, born October 8, 1756, married Elihu Sargeant, died December 18, 1850; John, born October 12, 1758, died April 10, 1833, aged 74; Daniel, born October 5, 1760, married Olive Lamb, died September 10, 1804; his wife, Olive, died January 23, 1803; Thomas, born in Dummerston, April 30, 1764, married, first, Anna Burnham, May 22, 1803, second, Abigail Haven, September 17, 1829, died July 15, 1838, aged 74; Elizabeth, born December 25, 1767, died January 13, 1828. The marriage of Thomas Kathan, as given in the foregoing record, is a correction of an error which appears on page eighteen in the History of Dummerston, published in 1884. Thomas, the son of Daniel (2d), born November 25, 1788, did not marry, as there stated. Alexander Kathan's family Bible, which is in the possession of some descendant living in Maine, was loaned to the

writer when the history of Dummerston was compiled. In it appears the following record: "I, Alexander Kathan, arrived in Fulham May 1, 1761, with my family from Worcester. Nov. 16, 1762, moved into my log-house. Nov. 6, 1783, moved into my new house west side the road." His wife's father, Mr. Baird, died May 3, 1782. Mrs. Baird, her mother, died April 23, 1790. Mercy Baird died March 22, 1802.

"Sister Johnson was taken by the Indians, carried to Canada, March 6, 1758, and was redeemed by General Schuyler in the fall. She died October 18, 1779, up at the lake." It is recorded in this old Bible that Alexander Kathan and wife joined the Congregational church in Dummerston, March 11, 1787, during the ministry of Rev. Aaron Crosby. Many texts were written on the margin of the Bible from which he had heard sermons preached by Mr. Crosby. Mr. Kathan was present at the Court House fight in Westminster and made a note of the event as follows: "Court stopped at Westminster March 13, 1775." Religious sentiments and counsel for his family are written on many pages of his family Bible.

The Second Settlement in Dummerston.

On a tombstone erected in memory of Alexander Kathan, who died February 14, 1825, aged 95 years, is the statement that he was the second settler in this town, and the information is not elsewhere recorded. His father, the first settler, located about two miles northeast from the home of Alexander, near Sackett's brook, which flows into the Connecticut a short distance from the first settlement. This brook is a never-failing stream, flowing from the west part of Westminster directly south through Putney and east of the central part of the town. It receives in its passage many tributary streams and empties into the Connecticut one mile south of Putney village. The brook presents a distinguishing feature of the town, runs through a large meadow at the end of which is located the village, and enriches the soil by its frequent overflowings, causing the meadow to yield from year to year abundant crops of grass and grain. In the valley through which Sackett's brook flows was one of the noblest groves of pines anywhere to be found. They lifted their heads to a vast height, the boughs closing over the traveler, rendering it dark, even at midday. The

Great Meadows, five miles further up the Connecticut, abounded in yellow pine, while the higher flats, or plains, were covered with a majestic growth of white pines.

Alexander Kathan made his choice of a farm near a large stream called "Canoe Brook" in early times, from the circumstance that he found in it an Indian canoe, but at the present time it is called "Murder Hollow Brook," because it was once the scene of a murder committed near where it empties into the Connecticut. The victim was a peddler of silk dress goods. His body was supposed to have been thrown into the river, as a trail from the place of violence was found leading across the sandy soil to the edge of the water. The suspected murderers were Gideon Burnham and a near neighbor of his, who did not remain long in town after the mysterious event.

The elevated plain south of Canoe brook was thickly covered with lofty white pines at the time Alexander Kathan made a clearing for his new home. The lofty white pine is the glory of the American forest, yet the woodman spares it not. Here and there a tall pine or stately elm was left standing alone long after the nineteenth century began, reminding the observer of the grandeur of the primeval forest. The first house in which Mr. Kathan lived was built of round logs, and the second one of hewn logs. They were located east of the road leading from Fort Dummer to the settlement made by Captain Kathan. The third house was a frame building located opposite the log cabin and on the west side of the road. The house was remodeled after many years. The old roof was taken off, another story added, and the building became a good-looking, two-story, white house, and remained such until it came into the possession of a rich owner, Dr. C. H. Sholes, who converted it into a fine country residence. The first corn planted on the new settlement was not a successful crop. The tall, overshadowing pines prevented its coming to maturity, and the owner obtained only a harvest of fodder for his first year's labor. In process of time good corn was raised, but it was necessary, during the first few years after Mr. Kathan settled in this township, to get his corn ground at a gristmill in Deerfield, Mass., some thirty miles south from the settlement. About the year 1770, a gristmill was built on Salmon brook in a little hamlet now called by the euphonious name of Slab Hollow. The first record of the mill appears

in the town record book for the year 1772: "Nov. 23, 1772, the settlers voted that the road be accepted from the meeting-house [lot] by the corner of Hosea Miller's lot, so on the south side of said Miller's lot to Salmon brook, over the brook, so down on the north side of said brook, to the Corn Mill thence to John Kilbury's thence to the Great road on the south side of Daniel Kathan's barn." The mill was about one mile distant from the Alexander Kathan place. The first apple trees in town were brought from Worcester, three in number, by Mr. Kathan and set out on his farm. The variety of apple was then called "cotton wool." The last one of the old trees stood till the year 1869 on land just north of the barn on "the old Kathan place." Bears were numerous in those early times, and, on one occasion, when Mr. Kathan was returning from Deerfield or Worcester, guided on his way by marked trees, a dark object appeared in his path not far in front of him. It was evening and near his home. Not being able, on account of the darkness, to recognize what was the obstruction in his pathway, and not daring to risk too much by a nearer approach, he fired his gun and the dark object glided away into the forest. In the morning he returned, in company with others, to the scene of his adventure, and, finding traces of blood, followed the trail to a swamp, now south of the East Dummerston cemetery, where they discovered a dead bear. Wolves were also plenty, and frequently the family were kept awake during the night time by the howling of wolves near the sheep-pens, where they were often seen standing on their hind feet with their paws resting against the pen, and barking furiously.

Alexander Kathan was greatly interested in public affairs. His name appears first on a notification for a meeting, dated January 21, 1771, and signed by fourteen of the settlers. It was a call for the freeholders of the town of Dummerston to meet at the house of Isaac Miller on the first Monday in March, 1771, fourth day of the month, and act on the articles named in the warrant. Mr. Kathan was chosen moderator and Enoch Cook was chosen settlers' clerk.

Isaac Miller lived one mile south from Mr. Kathan's home and settled in town in 1770, with a family of twelve children. He had assisted Ebenezer Waters to survey the township into one hundred-acre lots in 1767, amounting in all to twenty-one thousand seven hundred acres. At this meeting, Mr. Kathan was chosen one of

the committee to lay out roads, also a surveyor of highways. The following year, on May 19, 1772, when the town was first organized, he was chosen one of the assessors and also overseer of the poor. He was town representative in 1782 and 1783, and selectman during the years 1786, 1787 and 1788. Enoch Cook was continued in office as town clerk until May 18, 1773, when Solomon Harvey was chosen his successor. Mr. Harvey was a "Practitioner of Physic," and, on account of his patriotism and ambition to be identified as an exponent of public opinion and a leader in the affairs of the town, he was called the "village Hampden" of Dummerston, in honor of John Hampden, a celebrated English patriot and parliamentary leader, born in London in 1594. Had he, "with dauntless breast," undertaken to withstand some "little tyrant" in the field of politics in Dummerston, his leadership would have been successful all through "the times that tried men's souls" in the war for independence; but he undertook to impeach the character of Alexander Kathan, a true patriot and liberty-loving citizen of Dummerston. How well he succeeded in retiring him to obscurity and the unpopular distinction of "Tory," is told in an article written by the author at considerable expense of time, and published in The Vermont Phœnix in October, 1897. It was prepared by the author to correct a traditional error, or story without foundation in fact, published in the History of Dummerston in 1884. A subsequent study of the town records for Revolutionary times revealed the fact that Mr. Kathan was not one of "the enemies of our land, our temporal happiness and public affairs," as Dr. Harvey states in his farewell address to the worthy inhabitants of this town. The occasion of Dr. Harvey's charge of Toryism was the presence of Alexander Kathan with his gun at the "Westminster massacre," March 13. 1775, the story of which is well told by Honorable Hoyt H. Wheeler, judge of the United States District Court for the district of Vermont, who has had abundant opportunities to verify the statements made in his very interesting account of the affair in which William French fell "the first martyr of the Revolution."

The territory now forming the counties of Windham and Windsor then formed the county of Cumberland in the province of New York, under the reign of King George III. It had a Court of Common Pleas which was to sit in the name of the king on Tuesday, March 14, in the court house at Westminster. Thomas

Chandler of Chester was the chief judge, and Noah Sabin of Putney, who lived at the upper end of the street, and Samuel Wells of Brattleboro, who lived in the house now know as Linden Lodge, of the Brattleboro Retreat, were assistant judges. William Paterson, who lived in Hinsdale, now Vernon, was high sheriff. Samuel Gale, whose wife was a daughter of Judge Wells, was clerk of the court and lived in Westminster. Samuel Knight of Brattleboro, who lived just north of the Brooks library in the only house in what is now the east village of Brattleboro north of Whetstone brook, Crean Brush of Westminster and John Grout of Chester, were the practicing lawyers. Opposition had arisen among the people to the sessions of this court, whose judgments were burdensome and were deemed a part of the oppressions of Great Britain, under which the colonies were suffering and preparing resistance.

On February 3 a town meeting of Fulham, now Dummerston, "Voted that the Court of Common Pleas be put by for a time," and on the Friday before court was to sit, a company of about forty men from Rockingham went to the chief judge and requested that it should not be held. The sheriff, from these and other things, feared resistance, and on Sunday arranged for a posse of about thirty-five men from Brattleboro, ten from Newfane, and some from Putney, to be present, some with guns. The people opposed to the court, to the number of about one hundred, mostly from Fulham, Putney West Hill, Westminster West and Rockingham, took possession of the court house at about 4 o'clock Monday afternoon. At about sunset the sheriff, at the head of his posse of about sixty, caused the king's proclamation against riots to be read at the door, and demanded admission, which was refused. He said if not admitted he would blow a lane through those inside who would all be in hell before morning. Charles Davenport, a carpenter, who lived "on the green" half a mile south of Lieutenant Daniel Kathan in Fulham, answered that if those outside undertook to come in they would all be in hell in fifteen minutes. The sheriff and his posse soon withdrew. Mrs. Brush, who had been a widow Montusan, told them that if the judges were not women in men's clothes they would give the order to drive the rebels out of the court house at once, and bring the leaders to trial for treason; that they had authority and arms, and had only to contend with traitors who

would run at the sound of their own voices. Her daughter, Frances Montusan, told her that she thought they had a just cause; and to remember that there were Green Mountain boys on the other side of the mountains; and that Ethan Allen would come to assist them. Her mother answered that she should not be more surprised to see her sneaking after Ethan Allen than she was at that; and told the others that the girl was crazy, and Sheriff Paterson that the king expected him to do his duty. At about 11 o'clock at night, the sheriff, at the head of his posse, being refused, again demanded admission, which was again refused, and those inside were fired upon. William French of Brattleboro was killed. Daniel Houghton of Fulham was so wounded that he died nine days after; others were wounded, and all were driven out, or taken prisoners. An affidavit made at the time states of "the fire from the House, that one of their Balls entered the Cuff of the Coat of Benjamin Butterfield, Esquire, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County of Cumberland, which went out of the elbow without hurting him and then went through his Coat Sleeve and just grazed the Skin, that a pistol was discharged by one of the Rioters at Benjamin Butterfield, the Son of the above named Justice Butterfield, so near that the powder burnt a large hole in the breast of his Coat, and one William Williams received a large wound in the head by one of the Balls discharged by the Rioters."

Those who were driven out rallied their neighbors and friends in great haste; Solomon Harvey, "practitioner of physic," rode to Fulham without his hat. Ethan Allen did not come, but Capt. Robert Cochran did, from Bennington, with twenty-five Green Mountain boys, through Marlboro, across meeting-house hill in Brattleboro. Others came from both sides of the river, to the number of about four hundred in all, who surrounded the village and took the judges, sheriff, clerk and lawyers, and others most prominent in the posse, prisoners. An inquest was held by Timothy Olcott of Rockingham, coroner, the original record of which is framed and hangs in the state library at Montpelier, which charged the sheriff and several of his posse with murder, and they were taken by the county authorities to the jail in Northampton, Mass., for safe keeping from the exasperated people. The prisoners were afterward taken by the New York authorities from

Northampton to New York and released. Noah Sabin was a member of the Congregational church in Putney. He was refused communion after this affair, but was admitted again April 29, 1781, and became a most stable and useful member. Samuel Knight became afterwards chief justice of the supreme court of Vermont. Frances Montusan became a widow Buchanan and was afterwards married, on February 16, 1784, to Ethan Allen, at Westminster, and lived to a great age in Burlington. This account of the part taken by her mother and herself was received from her many years after the occurrence. Ethan Allen's work entitled "Reason, the only oracle of man," was published in 1784. He presented to her a copy on the fly leaf of which he had written: "Dear Fanny, Wife the Beautiful and Young; the partner of my Joys, my dearest self, pride of my life, your sexes pride and pattern of politeness, yet sincear. To thee a compliment I make of treasures rich, the oracles of reason."

In addition to the foregoing information given in Judge Wheeler's communication to The Vermont Phœnix, in March, 1895, it may be of interest to state that the first martyr of the Revolution was buried in the cemetery at Westminster, only a short distance from the old court house in which he was killed. At the right of the path but a short distance from the gate of the cemetery stood, for nearly a century, an unpretending slate-stone not half as attractive by its appearance as many of its fellows. The writer first saw it in 1856, when he was a student in Professor L. F. Ward's seminary at Westminster.

The slate-stone was split at that time, but was held together by a bolt of lead that looked like a bullet imbedded in the stone, and the students in our company said it was the bullet which was shot through the head of William French. Several years later, the authorities at Westminster removed the old gravestone and replaced it with a new slate-stone, the exact copy in form and inscription of the original stone, which was kept as a relic in the hearse-house near the old church built in 1769. That ancient edifice was destroyed by lightning in June, 1888, and with its burning perished the hearse-house and the original slate-stone on which was the unique and patriotic record:

In Memory of William French Son to Mr Nathaniel French Who Was Shot at Westminster March ye 13th 1775 by the hands of Cruel Ministerial

tools of Georg ye 3d in the Corthouse at a 11 a Clock at Night in the 22d year of his Age—

Here William French his Body lies
For Murder his blood for Vengance cries
King Georg the third his Tory crew
tha with a bawl his head Shot threw
For Liberty and His Countrys Good
he Lost his Life his Dearest blood.

William French, son of Nathaniel French, resided in Brattleboro near the southern line of Dummerston, three miles south from the residence of Alexander Kathan. He had a brother, Nathaniel French, Jr., who settled near West river in Dummerston in 1768, and was a resident here at the time his brother was killed in Westminster. The people of Brattleboro, who lived in the immediate neighborhood of William French's home, were mainly favorers of the court party, but young French's principles were those which he had received from his father. Finding sympathy with the liberty-loving people of Dummerston, he generally acted with them on questions relating to the public weal. Nathaniel French had a family of eleven children, of whom William was the fifth and was born March 21, 1753, and lacked only eight days of being twenty-two years old at the time he was killed. In person, he was of medium size and stature, and in the words of one who knew him, was esteemed "as a clever, steady, honest, working farmer." Being, undoubtedly, more ardent than others in expressing and enforcing his sentiments, he was among the first to attract attention, and in the issue was most mercilessly butchered. He was shot with five bullets in as many different places. One of the balls lodged in the calf of the leg, and another in the thigh. A third, striking him in the mouth, broke out several teeth. He received the fourth in his forehead, and that which caused his death entered the brain just behind the ear. In this horrible condition, still alive, he was dragged to a crowded jail-room and thrust in among the well and wounded. Between the hours of three and four on the next morning, Dr. William Hill, of Westminster, was allowed to visit him; but assistance had come too late. On the day after the affray the name of French was on every lip, and hundreds visited his corpse, anxious to

"—dip their napkins in his sacred blood;
Yea, beg a hair of him for memory."

A coroner's jury was assembled on the 15th of March to inquire into the cause of French's death and the original report of the investigation is still preserved. On the same day of the inquest he was buried with military honors, his funeral being attended by all the militia of the surrounding country, who paid their final adieu to the ennobled dead in the salute which they fired above his grave. Daniel Houghton, who was mortally wounded during the affray, was a resident of Dummerston. The idea was general, for a time, that he would recover from his injuries, and it is for this reason that his name is not oftener found in connection with that of French. He was wounded in the body and survived only nine days. He was buried in the old graveyard at Westminster, not far from the grave of French. For many years there was a stone, shapeless and unhewn, which marked the spot where he lay, but even this slight memorial has at length disappeared from its place, and no one can now mark with accuracy the locality of his grave. He died at Westminster in a house situated a little northwest of the court house, and but a short distance from it. It was then occupied by Eleazer Harlow. It was supposed at the time when the History of Dummerston was written that Daniel Houghton was a son of Cyrus and Experience (Pike) Houghton, then residents of this town, but such was not the case. The children of Cyrus Houghton were Achsah, Eunice, Caleb and William by first marriage, and by second marriage to Mary Taylor, Jonah. Caleb Houghton was the father of W. A. Houghton of Berlin, Mass., who compiled a genealogy of the Houghton families in New England and furnished to the writer the information that Daniel Houghton, son of Daniel and Experience Houghton, of Bolton, Mass., was born 1755, and consequently would be twenty years old at the time of his death in Westminster. Many of the Houghtons of Berlin settled in this region.

In claiming for William French the title of the first martyr to the cause of American liberty and of the Revolution, it may chance that but few will be found willing to allow him such an honor. Lexington and Concord point to their battle grounds, and Charlestown boasts of her Bunker Hill, on whose top towers the symbol of our national strength, the personification of the genius of America. But amid all these noble memories, it should never be

forgotten, that on the plains of Westminster the cause of freedom received its first victim, and that in his grave were buried all hopes of reconcilation with the mother country. The "State of the Facts" made by the judges of the court is in these words: "New York County of Cumberland court of common pleas, And court of General Sessions of the Peace holden at the court House in Westminster this Fourteenth Day of March A. D. 1775. Whereas a very melancholly and unhappy affair Happened at this Place in the evening of yesterday The thirteenth Instant and Whereas it may be that the Same may Be represented very Different From what The same really was We his majesty's Judges and Justices of the said Courts being chiefly there Present have Thought it our Duty thus to relate a true state of the Facts Exactly as they happened.

"Many threats having for several Terms past been Thrown out by evil minded persons that they would With Violence break up and Destroy the courts of our Sovereign Lord the king in this country and threats of A more Daring and absolute nature than formerly having been thrown out by certain Evil-Minded persons Against the setting of this present Court the Sheriff tho't it Essentially necessary to raise a Posse For the Court's Protection and having Raised about sixty Men armed some With Guns and some with staves he arrived At their head before the Court House about five o'clock In the afternoon of yesterday When to the Great Surprise of the said Sheriff and Posse they found the court house Taken into Possession and the several Doors thereof Guarded By a large number of Rioters (supposed to be about a hundred in the whole) armed With clubs and some Few firearms. The Sheriff then endeavored to Go in at the Door of the court-house, but was prevented by Threats And menaces; whereupon he read the King's Proclamation, with a very loud voice commanding In his Majesty's name all persons unlawfully assembled Immediately to Depart, and thereupon Demanded Entrance again. But was again refused and Prevented by threats and menaces as Before. The Sheriff then told the Rioters that he would Leave them a short time to consider of their behavior And to Disperse, and if they would not afterwards allow Him Entrance into the said court house That he would Absolutely Enter it by force. But the Rioters made scoff at this Measure replying the hardest must fend off. The Rioters a little

time afterwards wanted to choose committees to Parley but was answered that they could not Parley to consider whether the King's Court Should proceed or not. Judge Chandler informed them that if they had any real grievances to complain of if they would Present a Petition to the court when sitting it should be heard the Sheriff then gave the Posse Liberty To refresh themselves and about two Houers afterward He Brought the said Posse Before the courthouse again and then again Demanded Entrance in his majesty's Name but was again refused in like manner as Before. Whereupon he told them that he would Absolutely enter it Either Quietly or by force and commanded the Posse to follow close to him which they Accordingly Did and getting near The Door he was struck several Blows with clubs, which he had the Goodness in General to fend off so far at least as not to Receive Any very Great Damage, but several of their clubs striking Him as he was going up the steps, and The Rioters Persisting in maintaining Their Ground, he ordered some of the Posse to fire, which they accordingly did. The Rioters then fought Violently with their clubs and fired some few fire arms at the Posse by which Mr. Justice Butterfield received a slight shot in the arm, and another of the Posse received a light shot in the head with Pistol Bullets: But happily none of the Posse were mortally wounded. Two persons of the Rioters were Dangerously wounded (one of whom is since dead) and several others of the Rioters were also wounded but not Dangerously so. Eight of the Rioters were taken prisoners (including the one which is since Dead) & the wounded were taken care of by Doct. Day, Doct. Hill and Doct. Chase. The latter of which was immediately sent for on Purpose. The rest of the Rioters Dispersed giving out Threats that they would collect all the force Possible and would return as on this Day to revenge themselves on the Sheriff and on several others of the Posse.

"This Being a true state of the facts without the least Exaggeration on the one side or Dominion on the other We humbly submit to Every Reasonable Inhabitant whether his majesty's courts of Justice the Grand and only security For the life liberty and property of the publick should Be trampled on and Destroyed whereby said persons and properties of individuals must at all times be exposed to the Rage of a Riotuous and Tumultuous assembly or whether it Does not Behove Every of his Majesty's Leige subjects

In the said county to assemble themselves forthwith for the Protection of the Laws and maintenance of Justice.

"Dated in open Court the Day and Year Aforesaid.

"THOMAS CHANDLER,
NOAH SABIN,
BENJ'A BUTTERFIELD,
STEP'H GREENLEAF,
BILDAD ANDROS,
S. GALE, Clk."

In 1852 an attempt was made by the most distinguished and patriotic citizens of Vermont, to obtain from the Legislature of that state an appropriation for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of William French. At the session in 1852, the following petition was read in the house:—

"To the General Assembly of the State of Vermont:

"The undersigned citizens of this State, believing that it is not only a duty, but inseparable from the love of country and the support of free institutions, to cherish the memory of those who, on momentous occasions, have offered up their lives for the public good, beg leave to call the attention of the Legislature to the perishing state of the memorial erected at Westminster, in 1775, over the body of William French, the proto-martyr of Vermont independence, if not that of America. We think that there is a turning point in every revolution, giving it a fixed and decisive character, namely, the first resistance unto blood; and it is almost needless to say with what spirit and patriotism this was done by the young man just mentioned, or what an immense impulse was given by his devoted sacrifice to the followers of Chittenden, Allen, and Warner, resulting at last in the freedom and independence of the State of Vermont. The monument of crumbling slate, with its rude but emphatic inscription, erected by what we may now call the pious hands of the men of those days, is now fast perishing away, and, unless some steps are taken to save it, will soon wholly disappear. Feeling that this ought not to be, and that the duty of preventing it will be performed in a more honorable and imposing manner, and be much more indicative of the spirit of our whole people, if done by the State, we venture to pray that such means

may be taken by the Legislature as are most meet and proper for that purpose." To this petition there were appended the names of Charles K. Williams, William C. Bradley, Carlos Coolidge, Daniel Kellogg, Jacob Collamer, Charles K. Field, and fifty-seven other persons, together with the names of eighteen of the relatives of William French. The subject was referred to a select committee. A very able report, favorable to the request of the petitioners, and containing much historical information of value, was prepared by the committee and presented to the House on the ninth of November. At the same time they reported the following bill, and respectfully recommended its passage:—

"An Act making an appropriation for a Monument to William French.

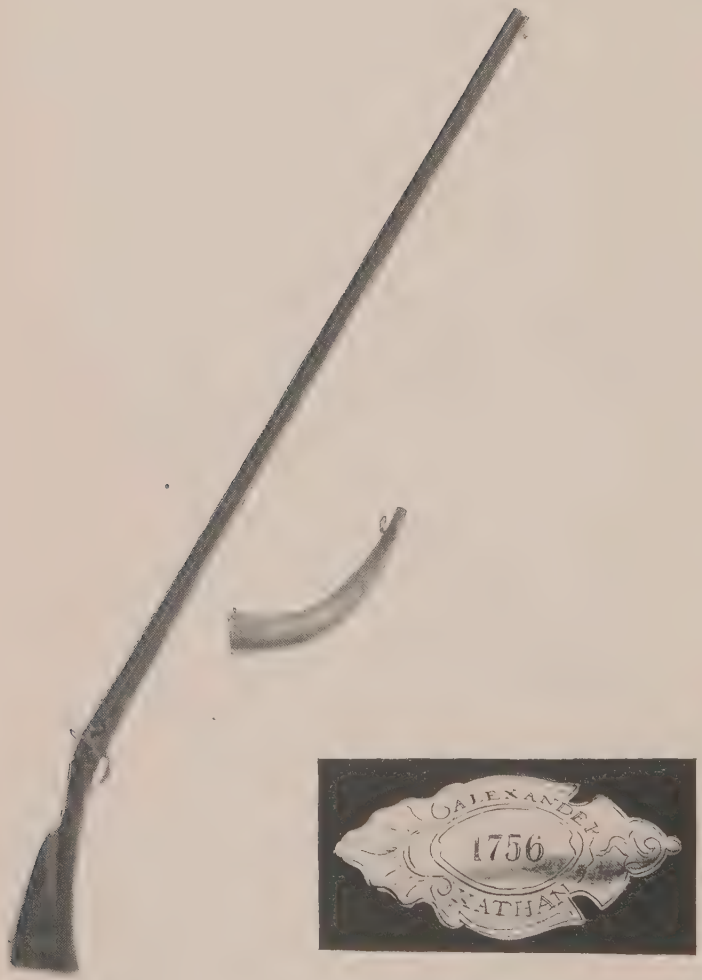
"It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows:

"Section 1. A sum not exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Governor, in the erection of a granite Monument over the grave of William French, at Westminster, and the Auditor of Accounts is directed to audit the accounts of the Governor for the expenditures herein provided, and draw orders on the Treasurer of the State for the same.

"Section 2. This act shall take effect from its passage."

The petition, report, and bill were laid on the table, and the clerk was "ordered to procure the printing of five hundred copies for the use of the house." On its introduction subsequently, the bill was advocated by Hon. William C. Bradley, of Westminster, in a speech replete with patriotic sentiments, forcible arguments and historic facts of the most interesting character. To the great regret of a very large minority, the bill was defeated by a few votes, on its third reading.

The people of Westminster concluded that, if the Legislature could not be persuaded by so able an advocate as Hon. William Bradley to make an appropriation for a suitable monument to be erected to the memory of William French, no one else would be likely to succeed in undertaking such a measure, and some eight or more years afterwards, the selectmen of the town erected a memorial stone which took the exact form and inscription of the



Famous Gun, Powder Horn, and Name Plate.

original, but in quality and hardness much superior to the old slate-stone. The work was done at the expense of the town and is good evidence that the people of Westminster, like Old Mortality whose image appears above the inscription on French's gravestone, took much interest and pleasure in endeavoring to preserve this milestone to eternity from the decay of which it is commemorative. The Legislature of 1872 concluded to profit by the example of the Westminster people and made an appropriation to build a monument to the memory of William French, and the same was erected in the summer of 1873 at a cost of over $500.

The traditional story about the trial and banishment of Alexander Kathan to the limits of his farm for one year, because of his presence with a gun at the Westminster insurrection, would not have had a place in the History of Dummerston, had the author of that work known the facts in the case before its publication. He very much regretted its introduction when the facts became known by a study of the attending circumstances, and, as a result of his labor, the following publication appeared in The Vermont Phœnix in October, 1897, vindicating Mr. Kathan from a false accusation:

"Events Which Preceded and Led to the Court House 'Massacre' —Alexander Kathan, a Prominent Dummerston Citizen, in the Fight—His Gun Now in the Possession of a Descendant in Dummerston, Did Not Contain a Ball 'More Friendly to the King Than to the Congress,' as Tradition Claims—Dr. Solomon Harvey, the 'Village Hampden' of Dummerston.

"When a court was established at Chester in 1770 for Cumberland county, now Windsor and Windham counties, the location of the county seat at that place and the men appointed to office by the government of New York caused much dissatisfaction among the citizens of the county. Charges of bribery and corruption were made and resistance was offered on the ground that the establishment of the county was a sham and not a reality.

"Colonel Nathan Stone of Windsor acted a prominent part in this resistance and was the leader of 'a mob comprising about thirty persons armed with guns, swords, pistols and clubs,' which forcibly prevented the high sheriff, Daniel Whipple, from rearresting Joseph Wait, who had been in custody a short time previously. These

'rioters' appeared at the court house in a noisy and tumultuous manner, Col. Stone being armed with a sword, Wait with a dagger, and the remainder of the 'motley crew with large staves and clubs.' The court was opened in the usual manner by the officers and judges. The rioters then entered the court house in regular order, bearing their weapons and with their hats on, formed in a regular body facing the court. Col. Stone with drawn sword, and Joseph Wait with drawn dagger, advanced to the table in front of the judges' seat. The colonel, addressing the judges, demanded, 'in behalf of the public,' what business they had to sit there as a court, and this demand was clamorously seconded by his followers. The court was completely cowed by these 'unwhipped rogues.' as the sheriff was powerless before such a resolute and war-like company. The judges were finally compelled to adjourn the court to the following day, in order to prevent any act of violence in open court. The rioters exulted over their success and said, 'we have now broken up the court; if we thought we had not effected it we would go back and bring away one of the judges.' Their action was condemned as a high-handed outrage upon the civil authority of the county. Not a word has been written about these men being patriots or the court party being Tories. Their riotous proceedings had aroused the whole community, who felt that such proceedings could no longer be endured. A paper was circulated extensively in the county, alluding to the late attempt to obstruct the court, and was signed by four hundred and sixty-eight citizens who disapproved of such disorderly conduct. The courts of Chester were not again molested, although a riot occurred in Putney, January 27, 1772, during which the enraged citizens 'threatened to go to Chester, pull down ye jail and release the prisoners.'

"Judge Wells of Brattleboro and others favored the removal of the county seat to that town, but the supervisors, chosen for that purpose by the towns of Cumberland county, selected Westminster, and that place became the shire town in June, 1772. A convention of delegates was held at Westminster, October 19, 1774, in which the towns in the county were very generally represented. In the resolutions adopted on that occasion are these words: 'We will bear testimony against, and discourage all riotous, tumultuous and unnecessary mobs, which tend to injure the persons or properties of harmless individuals.' A second convention was held at West-

minster, November 30, 1774, in which the delegates from Dummerston were Solomon Harvey, Ebenezer Haven and Hosea Miller. A third convention was holden at Westminster, February 7, 1775, and twelve towns were represented, including Dummerston, whose delegates were Solomon Harvey and Richard Kelley. The proceedings at these conventions indicated loyalty to the British government, although the delegates at the last convention were friendly to the cause of independence in the different colonies. Probably two-thirds of the voters in the county at that time favored the jurisdiction of New York. Even so late as August, 1778, when a vote was taken to ascertain the views of the citizens in the eastern and southern part of the county, twelve towns, including Brattleboro, Dummerston, Putney and Westminster, voted on this question of jurisdiction. There were four hundred and eighty voters who supported New York, three hundred and twenty who supported the state of Vermont, and one hundred and eighty-five who were neutral in opinion.

"The first interruption of the courts of New York occurred at Westminster, March 13, 1775, and is known as the 'Westminster massacre.' The citizens of Dummerston who took an active part in stopping the court included Dr. Solomon Harvey, Joseph Temple, John Hooker, Jonathan Knight and Daniel Houghton, who was mortally wounded in the fight. The company from Brattleboro, including William French, while on their way to Westminster, stopped for a short time at Ebenezer Haven's in Dummerston. They boasted with acclaiming cheers that they were going up to Westminster to prevent the court party from taking their seats. Alexander Kathan, Esq., a prominent citizen of the town, resided near Mr. Haven's place. As soon as he learned what was the intention of the company from Brattleboro he shouldered his long gun, marched to Westminster and joined the defenders of the court party. The proceedings in stopping the court for a time at Chester by the company of men led by Col. Stone, were, no doubt, still fresh in his memory; also the resolutions adopted by the delegates from Dummerston and other towns in convention at Westminster, October 19, 1774, in which it was stated that they would discourage 'all riotous, tumultuous and unnecessary mobs.'

"The events at Westminster on the thirteenth of March resulted in bloodshed and loss of life and caused a general disposition among

the inhabitants of the county to resist the government of New York. Committees were chosen to meet at Westminster, April, 11, 1775, the delegates from Dummerston being Solomon Harvey, Ebenezer Haven, Cornelius Jones and William Negus. They were instructed to meet other committees at Westminster and 'there to consult on the best methods of dealing with the unprovoked murthers of William French and Daniel Houghton.' Resolutions were adopted at that meeting, declaring it to be the duty of the inhabitants to wholly renounce and resist the administration of the New York government. Major Abijah Lovejoy was moderator and Dr. Reuben Jones of Rockingham clerk of the convention. At the time of the court troubles in Westminster Dr. Jones mounted his horse and rode bareheaded all the way to Dummerston to call the people to arms to resist the encroachments of the party of oppression. Col. Hazeltine, Charles Phelps and Col. Ethan Allen were chosen a committee to prepare a remonstrance and petition to King George to be taken out of the oppressive jurisdiction and either annexed to some other government or erected and incorporated into a new one. The proceedings indicated loyalty to the British government, but hatred to New York.

"At a town meeting in Dummerston, May 18, 1774, a majority of the voters present voted not to choose selectmen for the ensuing year, as a result of over-persuasion by persons favorable to the government of New York. They were not long in finding out their mistake and rectified it at a town meeting held on the tenth of June following, by choosing Joseph Hildreth, Enoch Cook and Solomon Harvey trustees or selectmen for the year ensuing. November 28, 1774, another town meeting was held and assessors, Alexander Kathan and Enoch Cook, were chosen to purchase for the use of the town a quantity of gun-powder, lead and flints. No ammunition had been bought for the town at the time of the Westminster massacre. The impetuous Dr. Harvey became impatient of delay and undertook to force the purchase. The assessors refused to make the assessment necessary to obtain the ammunition, thinking, no doubt, that the time had not yet arrived when it was expedient to do so. Through the influence of the committee of safety to inspect the conduct of the inhabitants, of whom Dr. Harvey was chairman, Alexander Kathan and Enoch Cook were dismissed from their office as assessors at a town meeting held April 6, 1775,

because they refused to assess the town for the purchase of a stock of ammunition agreeable to a vote of the town November 28, 1774.

"No vote was taken to prevent them from acting in a public station until by their conduct they evinced the spirit of a patriot, as stated in Hall's History of Eastern Vermont. Mr. Hall's mistake was made when he examined the town records in 1851 by reading the following vote recorded November 23, 1775, or seven months after the assessors were dismissed: 'Votide not to Send Daligates to nue York—Votide that Enoch Cook Shuld not Serve nor Stand as a Commity man for the town nor for the County of Cumberland Nor act in this town in a publick Station.'* This was a freak of the voters opposed to Mr. Cook, and Mr. Kathan's name is not mentioned. Mr. Cook, as one of the fathers of the town, had doubtless advised that delegates to New York be chosen, but his opponents thought not and voted accordingly. Yet Mr. Cook sustained his contention and five days later the town voted to reconsider the former vote and 'Votide to send two Daligates to New York By being informid that it was Nedfull to send them.' But the voters retaliated and 'Votid that John Hooker Shall Represent this town to set at westminster in the Room of Enoch Cook and that said hooker Shall Cary the town Votes to westminster.' The spirit of a patriot was not involved in this contention. Mr. Cook was then serving as selectman and continued to serve in that capacity throughout the year 1775, and was reelected to that office for five successive years, covering nearly the whole period of the Revolutionary struggle for independence. The patriotic citizens of Dummerston showed by their votes that Enoch Cook was not a Tory but a friend to American liberty.

"The committee, if they attempted it, failed to secure a vote against Alexander Kathan to prevent him from acting for the town in a public station. They took his gun away from him because they judged him unfriendly to the Continental Congress. Mr. Kathan bought the gun in 1756 and his name and the date of purchase were engraved on a silver plate embedded in the stock. The old gun, which measures six feet in length, is still in existence, and its owner values it highly as a relic of the Westminster fight and the Revolutionary times. Mr. Kathan had been prominent in affairs connected with the organization of the town and, withal, was a very worthy citizen. Therefore, at a town meeting held May

16, 1775, not quite a month after the battle of Lexington was fought, fully arousing and uniting the inhabitants in the cause of freedom, it was 'votide that Elexander Kathan Should have his gun.' The inhabitants were so full of patriotism that a town meeting was called the twenty-second day of June following and it was 'Votid that the town Act a Cording to the County Congras in thaer Resolves. Votid in By the melisha of the town Jonathan Knight Captain, Josiah Boyden Lieutenant and that william Neagos be the insien for the melisha of said town.' Dr. Harvey still persisted in persecuting Enoch Cook and Mr. Kathan and collected letters of evidence against them. At a town meeting held the twenty-second of August, 1775, it was voted that 'tis the SenCe of this town that the Letters that are in the hand of Doctor Solomon Harvy are Not any EvidanCe in the Case which the Commite is Collectin, for the Evidance which tha are to Colect is the Bad Conduct of the Cort from its fust Setting up the Cort Down to the fust of march Last and that those Letters only Shue that the Peple ware Displeaised at the Earbitary Conduct of the offiseirs of the Cort and ware Rady to Rise and stop the Cort before that time; and those Lettors Show Like wise the unity of the People and pur fix the time; and we think it Best not to have those Letors [Dr Harvey's] goe to westminster. Jonathan Knight, Town Clerk.

"Mr. Kathan was further vindicated from the charge of being unfriendly to the cause of American liberty by being elected town representative in 1782 and 1783, and selectman in 1786-87-88. These facts sustain the contention that Alexander Kathan was a true patriot during all the struggle for American independence, as no man with the least taint of Toryism could have been elected to represent the patriotic town of Dummerston immediately after the close of the Revolutionary war.

"As the town records are silent about his removal, it is important to state what became of Solomon Harvey, 'Practitioner of Physic,' the 'village Hampden' of Dummerston, 'chairman of the vigilant committee, full of zeal, courage and patriotism, who with jealous watchfulness' observed the conduct of the inhabitants during the times which tried men's souls. A short time before the town voted that Alexander Kathan should have his gun, he announced to the authorities that he should resign all public offices which he held, among which was that of town clerk. At the town meeting,

May 16, 1775, in which the committee of safety were instructed to return the gun taken from Mr. Kathan, Jonathan Knight, Esq., was chosen town clerk to succeed Dr. Harvey. Mr. Knight was a member of the committee of safety, was in the court house fight at Westminster, and received a buck shot in the shoulder which remained there more than thirty years. August 22, 1775, the town voted not to let Dr. Harvey's letters go to Westminster; and on December 21, following, it was voted that Jonathan Knight, Enoch Cook and Joseph Hildreth, selectmen, secure the town records in Dr. Harvey's hand, as he did not deliver them up at the time of his resignation. At the beginning of the year 1775, the people of this 'rock-ribbed village' allowed full scope to his ardent patriotism; but at its close he felt that his movements of a patriotic character were wholly checked by 'inveterate enemies of public affairs.' Therefore, he wrote a farewell address on the town records, ending in these words: 'I conclude by subscribing myself the town's and all mankind's hearty and sincere friend, Solomon Harvey.' After writing his valedictory he surrendered the town records to the selectmen, packed up his effects and removed to the neighboring town of Chesterfield, N. H., where he took an active part in the affairs of the town during the Revolution. He was selectman there in 1789-92, and town clerk of Chesterfield from 1800 to 1817. He died probably in that town about 1820.

"Alexander Kathan remained in town and continued to cultivate his broad acres and fertile meadows in the valley of the Connecticut for fifty years. He arrived in town with his family from Worcester, Mass., May 1, 1761, and always lived on the farm which he cleared and occupied so many years. He died February 14, 1825, aged ninety-five years and six months. His farm is now known as the Dr. Sholes farm. Police Commissioner Osborne of Boston, now consul general to London, occupied the fine looking residence on the place a few summers ago, and while living there was visited by Gov. William McKinley, now President of the United States."

Margaret Baird, the wife of Alexander Kathan, died July 14, 1803, aged nearly seventy-one years. He married second, December 21, 1806, Mrs. Mary (Hart) Davenport of Dummerston, widow of Charles Davenport, one of the early settlers of the town, who located "on the green" next neighbor to Isaac Miller, in 1770 and

built the house where John F. Stearns lived many years. She lived to a great age and died June 22, 1830, aged ninety-eight years, three months.

The family burial lot of Alexander Kathan is in the East Dummerston cemetery near where his brother Daniel settled. It was a portion of land leased forever to the town of Dummerston, January 21, 1813, by Benjamin Frost, son-in-law of Daniel Kathan, who owned fifty-one acres of the estate in 1808.

Alexander Kathan's Neighbors in 1793.

John Kilbury, who signed the settlers' call with Mr. Kathan for the town meeting in 1771, settled on lot No. 23, east of Slab Hollow. Ebenezer Haven, also a signer of the same warrant, was a blacksmith whose farm joined Mr. Kathan's on the south and is still kept in the family name by his great-grandson, Orrin Haven. Abel Haven, son of Ebenezer, was his next door neighbor on the west side of the road not many rods south of Mr. Kathan's new framed house. John and Eleazer Rhoades lived westerly on the same lot, No. 25, on which Mr. Kathan built his new house, and who sold out to his son, Thomas Kathan, before 1801. John Rhoades was probably the father of Hannah Rhoades who married Tillotson Miller about 1781. Tillotson was selected by his brothers to take care of his parents, Capt. Isaac Miller and wife, in their declining years, but he carried out his trust so badly that the brothers deposed him and placed the youngest brother, William, in charge about 1786, who has an important place in the history of the town as Major William Miller. Tillotson left Dummerston soon after this and never returned to stay. He died in New York in 1804. The oldest gravestone in the East Dummerston cemetery was erected "In memory of Sally, daughter of Tillotson Miller and Mrs. Hannah his wife, died September 25, 1785, aged three years."

Elijah Brown, a soldier of the Revolution, also settled at the west end of lot No. 25. The widow Rebecca Barrett, who died May 15, 1809, aged seventy-nine, was the "Parent of Lieutenant Elijah Brown," as is inscribed on a gravestone in East Dummerston cemetery. Gideon Burnham lived north of Canoe brook on the east side of the road opposite the well-known Chappell place where Charles E. Glidden now resides. Being suspected as one of

Luke Kathan, Grandfather of Dr. D. L. Kathan.

the murderers of a silk peddler at Murder Hollow, he sold his homestead, house, barn and twelve acres of land "on east side of the road" to Levi Bigelow of Putney, March 21, 1801. Bigelow sold the same to William Winn of Boylston, Mass., June 22, 1803, for $400. The farm then had sixty acres of land and was located in lots Nos. 26 and 27. William Winn and wife Silence sold to James Flarida, September 21, 1804, but bought it back again in 1806. The first husband of Mrs. Winn was John Flarida, who died November 11, 1785. They came from Shrewsbury, Mass., and bought of James Nichols a part of lot No. 27, containing fifty-eight acres, May 19, 1779, which was the same place that he sold to James Flarida and repurchased in 1806. Mrs. Winn died March 11, 1811, aged sixty-three years. Mr. Winn married, January 4, 1824, Hadassah Bemis. About one hundred rods north from the Flarida place on the east side of the road, a stately old pine stood alone in a pasture near the wayside until December 4, 1898, when it was blown down in a gale of wind and rain. It fell across the highway and broke down the telephone wires. The tree was over 100 feet tall, free from limbs until near the top and as straight as a mast. The forest of pines among which it grew, was cut down many years ago and this grand old tree was left standing alone, reminding the traveler of the primeval forest of the plain on which the Kathans settled.

Joseph Haven married Pamelia Houghton in 1789 and lived west of the Flarida place and not far from the Glidden homestead. Abel Johnson lived farther north on the branch road. Lieutenant John Shepard Gates, who married Hannah Moore, settled on lot No. 28, in 1770. His son, Shepard Gates, and grandson, Alanson, lived on the parental homestead many years. Capt. Ashbel Johnson lived next neighbor north of the Gates place and southwest of John Kathan. Col. William Sargeant, who was town representative in 1788, lived in the vicinity of John and Gardner Kathan in the northeast corner of the town. These short sketches of Alexander Kathan's neighbors, including his brother, Lieut. Daniel Kathan, comprised school district No. 4 in 1793. The school house is now located at the extreme north line of Alexander's farm, east side of the road. In 1810, forty-six pupils attended the school. The population of the town in 1810 was 1,704, the largest number of inhabitants since the town was organized. There were twelve

schools in town that year, seven on the east side of West river and five on the west side in West Dummerston. The school at Dummerston Centre numbered ninety-one pupils; in the Samuel Dutton district thirty-eight; in the Samuel Wheeler District ninety-five; in the Kathan district forty-six; in the Boyden district sixty-three; in the Nathaniel French district forty-eight; in the Hague district twenty-eight; in the West village district sixty-one; up West river near the old Taft tavern forty-two; in the Nathaniel Bixby district where there were nine families thirty-one; in the Luke Butterfield district of ten families thirty-three, and in the Joel Stockwell district of nine families thirty-eight, located in the extreme west part of the town; the whole number of pupils in town in 1810, being six hundred and fourteen. This information about the schools has not been previously published. The population in 1900 is seven hundred and twenty-six, the number of schools seven, and number of pupils one hundred and thirty-five.

The first school house built in the Kathan district stood at the south end of the little plain on which the present school building now stands, on the brow of the north bank of Canoe brook, and was standing there in 1850. The stage road passed by it straight down the steep hill, across the Murder Hollow bridge and straight up the steep hill south of the brook. The highway at the present time winds along the hill-side, and thus the steep incline is avoided.

Alexander Kathan's Farm First Settled in 1761.

Photographic View Taken in 1890.

The illustration of the farm shows nearly all the cultivated portion of land. The long line of forest hills, that meets the sensible horizon, is in Westmoreland, N. H. The view is from a standpoint looking easterly from the western end of the farm. The Connecticut river forms the eastern boundary line of the estate and flows southerly near the foot of the long range of New Hampshire hills. The Kathan estate extended south to the farm buildings seen among the shade trees on the right, or the Deacon Abel Haven place, settled by his grandfather, Ebenezer Haven, in 1770. The residence shown in the view was the home of Fanny

Haven, born April 18, 1783, who married Daniel Kathan, Jr., October 23, 1800. She was the grandmother of Mayor Charles H. Kathan of Derby Line, Vermont.

The central group of buildings shows the residence of Alexander Kathan, Esq., with modern barns erected by Dr. C. H. Sholes since 1884. A turn seen in the highway across the plain at the left, is a part of the "Great Road" leading past the front of the buildings not shown in the engraving, which is a rear view of the Kathan Homestead. In the dim distance beyond the turn in the road, may be seen the Kathan Meadows, where Capt. John Kathan settled in 1752. In the foreground appear Dr. Sholes and a small number of his thoroughbred cows. The stately and majestic first growth maples, shown in another engraving in this volume, form a part of the most ancient sugar orchard in Vermont, a description of which is given in Appendix C. The home of Alexander Kathan is plainly seen in that illustration. The two-story dwelling house seen across the river in Westmoreland is located on the line of march taken by the Indians who captured Mrs. Mary Rowlandson of Nashaway, now Lancaster, Mass., February 10, 1676. See Appendix Q in statement made by Judge Wheeler in referring to the piety of Mrs. Rowlandson. The Indians, about fifteen hundred in number attacked the town of Lancaster during King Philip's War. They surrounded the garrison house in which forty-two of the inhabitants, including Mrs. Rowlandson, the wife of the minister, had taken refuge. The house was assailed with firebrands, and the brave defenders had the choice of remaining therein and being burned to death, or of rushing from the doors to meet death by knife or bullet. As Mrs. Rowlandson stepped from the door, carrying her six-year-old child, a bullet mortally wounded the little one and slightly injured the mother. With her children, she was made a prisoner, together with twenty others of them all, the remainder of the garrison being put to death. According to Mrs. Rowlandson's own story, "there were five persons taken in one house, the father and mother and a sucking child they knocked on the head, and two others they took away alive. There were also two others, out of the garrison, who were set upon; one was knocked in the head, the other escaped. Another there was who, running along, was shot and wounded, and fell down; he begged of them his life, promising them money

(as they told me), but they would not hearken to him, but knocked him on the head, stripped him naked and split open his bowels."

The route of Mrs. Rowlandson's journey after being made captive, was in all probability as follows: She was carried the first night to George's Hill, which lay a mile to the westward of Princeton. Thence southwesterly to New Braintree; thence northwest to Millers river. Reaching the Connecticut river at Northfield, they traveled up four or five miles into New Hampshire. This was March 2, 1676. Next morning they crossed into Vermont at the bend of the river in Vernon, going up that side of the river five miles, recrossed into Chesterfield, N. H. After this they worked their way up the river through Westmoreland, and into Walpole as far as Cold river. In returning they went down the river five or six miles and then turned to the southeast in the direction of Mount Wachusett, and on the third day after, they arrived at Wachusett, now Princeton, where she was redeemed by John Hoar of Concord, Mass., for twenty pounds in goods and money. The place of redemption was near a rock fifteen feet high now called "Redemption Rock," on which Senator George F. Hoar of Worcester caused to be chiseled the inscription which closes this paragraph, and formally deeded it with a small plot of ground near by to his grand-nephew, Master John Hoar, aged ten years, the child of Samuel Hoar of Concord, Mass., June 13, 1901. The inscription carved deep into the immortal stone, reads as follows: "Upon this rock, May 2d, 1676, was made the agreement for the ransom of Mrs. Mary Rowlandson of Lancaster, between the Indians and John Hoar of Concord. King Philip was with the Indians, but refused his consent."

Transfers of Alexander Kathan's Farm.

The estate remained in the Kathan name until March 8, 1866, when George Frank Kathan, a great-grandson of Alexander, sold the same to Solomon Wilson of Rockingham, Vt., for $6,300, and on the same day Mr. Wilson deeded the farm to I. B. Puffer of Putney. Mr. Puffer sold a timber lot and pasture north of the plain and west of the highway to Edward Chappell, November 20, 1874, and the remainder of the farm, including the tillage land and buildings, to F. M. Lewis, December 14, 1874. Mr. Lewis sold

the same to Deacon Joel Haven of Rutland, March 9, 1881. Dr. C. H. Sholes bought Mr. Haven's interest in the place, May 1, 1883, and that of Mr. Chappell, May 23, 1884. Dr. Sholes made extensive repairs and improvements costing large sums of money, during his ownership of the estate, and sold the same to Charles Miner, May 21, 1892. Miss Caroline S. Hotaling is the present owner of the farm, which she bought of Mr. Miner, May 26, 1894.

Alexander Kathan's Will.

State of Vermont, District of Marlboro, SS.

At the Probate Court begun and holden at Brattleboro within and for said District on the first Wednesday being Apr. 6, 1825. Present Hon. Lemuel Whitney, Esq., Judge.

Be it remembered that Thomas Kathan, Son and Legatee of Alexander Kathan late of Dummerston in said District deceased—The order of Publication issued in this case having been Complied with—exhibited for Probate an Instrument purporting to be the Last *Will* and *Testament* of the said Deceased, together with two Several Codicils thereunto annexed, which said Instrument and Codicils are in the words and figures following, to wit:

In the name of God, Amen. I, Alexander Kathan of Dummerston, in the County of Windham and State of Vermont, Esq., being advanced in years, but of sound mind & memory—blessed be God therefore—do this twelth day of October, 1803, make and subscribe this my Last will & Testament in manner & form folowing, viz.—& first I do recomend my soul into the hands of Almighty God who gave it me, & my body to the earth from whence it came in hopes of a joyful resurection through the merits of my saviour Jesus Christ, & as for that little worldly estate where with it has pleased God to bestow on me I dispose of it as follows (viz.) & first I do give and devise unto my son Thomas Kathan to have my farm that I now live on with the live stock I lieve on it, except one cow and the wool of two sheep to Elisabeth yearly to have all the farming tools thereunto belonging; except the great harrow to son John and Daniel's family, to collect & pay all my just debts and the legacies hereunto annexed within three years after my decease, to have my Bible, Desk, Book case & Gun, the

Religious Books to be divided according to their bigness & Goodness, the Law Books may be divided or sold as they agree—Molly meaning Elihu Sargeant's wife, one hundred dollars, meaning to make that sum up which with her husband is charged with on book & dated the 26th of December, 1801, & March 25, 1802—Molly and Elizabeth to divide their mother's clothing & household furniture Thomas to go shares with them in the kitchen & cupboard, except the silver Tea spoons, to molly & Elizabeth & I hope that they will not differ about that—John to have the tool Chest in the shop, with the tools in it, and the other tools, belonging to make wheels, except the broad axe hand saw, Square one pair of compases the Jointer & plains on the bench, augers chissels gouge frow nippers great hammer & cast tap boarer—to Thomas. John to have leave to get timber and board logs for his own buildings when needed & to have one hundred and fifty Dollars in stock and cash —Daniel or his family to have two hundred dollars meaning to make up that sum that he is charged on book and dated December 1799—&c to be paid in money and things that he and his family need when needed—to Elizabeth so long as she may remain a single woman to have the south room in the house I now live in, to have one cow well kept summer and winter and wool of two sheep and what flax she needs for her own use ready dressed yearly & with her assistance while able to work to be comfortably maintained with food and raiment & physick when needed, & all other necessaries in case of sickness, to have her mother's saddle and Bridle & a good horse to ride when she pleases, to have her mother's Case of Drawers and Tables, to have a good fire kept when necessary at all seasons of the year and if it should so happen that she should join any person in a family state to be made equal to her sister Molly to have one two yeirs old heifer with her Cow & six sheep meaning that her cow & wool to be kept good while single & all other necessaries through the house as used.—to my grandson John, if he should live with me or Thomas till he is twenty-one years of age to have fifty Dollars in neat stock, the front Pew on the left hand of the alley in the meeting house to belong to son Thomas—the 2d Pew at the right hand of dore to belong to John & Daniel & their families— As for Wyman, his Father gaive him to me & Son Thomas, when he was about fore yeirs old and I hope he will not be neglected by neither of us—Thomas to haive the

Clock so long as he may live then his Brothers & Sisters, to haive an equal right to it.

[I forgot the watch I intend John should haive it when I haive done with it.]

ALEXANDER KATHAN.

[Seal.]

Signed and Sealed by the sd Alexander Kathan as for his Last Will & Testament in presents of us whose names are hereunder written—who did each of us subscribe our names at his request & in his presence.

DANIEL KATHAN
BENJAMIN FROST
JACOB FROST

CODICIL NUMBER ONE.

"Whereas I Alexander Kathan of Dummerston in the County of Windham & State of Vermont Esq., did on the 12th day of Oct. 1803 in dividing my little property of worldly substance amongst my children and I do this 20th day of Oct. 1805—make and Publish this Codicil to my last Will & Testament in manner & form following and whereas in that will I did give to my son Daniel the sum of two hundred Dollars to be paid in money & things that he and his family needed & whereas he and his wife are both dead & leave some property to their Children & whereas I did give to son Daniel my great harrow and shaive I now give to son John the harrow, & the shave to son Thomas—and as I have paid to son Daniel and his Family the sum of one hundred and forty Dollars & Sixty-three cents in their sickness & for the support of him and his family my will now is to ceas paing anymore on that will—and it is my desire that this my Codicil be annexed to and made a part of my last Will & testament to all intents and purposes."

Signed and sealed the same as the will.

CODICIL NUMBER TWO.

This codicil contains the following changes: "as I have in my will given my son Thomas Kathan the Farm on which I now live with the Cattel sheep horses & Farming utensils thereon—& on further

Consideration he having landed property of his own and in case he should be taken away and leive no male heirs it is my *Will* that my son John Kathan, & after him his son John Kathan should Inherit my Farm on which I now live but not so as to deprive my present wife of a Comfortable support during her life so long as she remains my widow and at my decease to give her a decent burial— & in case my son Thomas is taken away that his wife shall have the privilige of a part of the house so long as she remains his widow."

Dated May 1, 1807. Signed and sealed the same as the will.

This will was presented at the Probate office in Brattleboro, April 6, 1825.

Epitaphs of Alexander Kathan and Margaret, His Wife, on Gravestones in Cemetery at East Dummerston.

Erected in memory of
Alexander Kathan Esq.,
who died Feb. 14, 1825,
Æ. 95 years 9 m-s & 11 d-s.

Naked as from the earth we came,
And crept to life at first,
We to the earth return again,
And mingle with our dust.

The 2d settler in this town.

In memory of
Mrs. Margaret Kathan
the wife and dear companion of
Alexander Kathan Esqr.
who died 14th, July 1803, in the 71 year of her
age; and was one of the heads of the 2d
familey in Dummerston in 1761.

The dear delights we here injoy,
And fondley call our own,
Are but short favous borrow'd now,
To be repaid anon.

JACOB FROST. LIVED EIGHTY-NINE YEARS.

Chapter III.

LIEUT. DANIEL KATHAN.

1741-1807.

His Marriage and Settlement in Dummerston—Descriptive Features of Third Settlement in Town—Military Commissions from Governor of New York—Called Upon to Answer State's Attorney's Complaint—Gen. Stephen R. Bradley Counsel for Defendant—Isaac Miller Employed by Mr. Kathan as a Farm Hand in 1770—Extracts from Miller's Journal Showing Trials and Tribulations of Early Settlers—Interest in Public Affairs—His Family the First Admitted to Congregational Church After its Organization in 1779—His Family Record and Second Marriage—Sales of Land and Disposition of his Estate—Tannery Buildings Near his Farm—His Widow's First Marriage and Children.

Daniel Kathan was married to Ruth Barrett, May 6, 1764, by Rev. Bunker Gay of Hinsdale, N. H., and doubtless settled that year at the south end of the same plain on which his brother Alexander made a clearing in 1761, and which up to the advent of the Kathans in town, was covered with a silent sea of pines. The eastern boundary is the Connecticut river, the western bank of which is a steep acclivity sloping down from the elevated plain. On the south side flows a never-failing stream called Salmon brook, which rises in the westerly part of Putney, runs southeasterly through the central part of the town, then easterly through a little cluster of houses and mills about half a mile west of the Daniel Kathan settlement, and empties into the Connecticut near the southeast corner of the plain. On the west, the plain is bounded by a range of hills and diversified swells of land. Lieut. Kathan was a "house-wright" by trade as well as a tiller of the soil. His military title was obtained by his appointment as "First Lieutenant of Captain Allen's Company of Militia in the County of Cumberland, in the Regiment whereof Eleazer Patterson, Esq., is Colonel." His commission, dated August 18, 1778, and signed by George

Clinton, Governor of New York, was in the possession of Joel Knight of this town, when the writer saw it thirty years ago. On the sixth of February, 1776, in a letter dated at Guilford, Benjamin Carpenter, chairman of the committee of safety for Cumberland County, communicated to the New York Provincial Congress, the annexed list of militia officers chosen in the different towns comprised within the lower regiment. The nominations were confirmed on the first of March. Officers for Fulham in one company of the lower regiment were: Jonathan Knight, Captain; Josiah Boyden, First Lieutenant; Daniel Kathan, Second Lieutenant; Shepard Gates, Ensign. The militia of Cumberland county was subsequently divided by the Legislature of New York into the northern regiment and the southern regiment. The officers of the southern regiment who received their commissions from the Council of Appointment of that State, on the eighteenth of August, 1778, were as follows: In a company of the southern regiment, Fulham had Josiah Allen, Captain; Daniel Kathan, First Lieutenant; . . . . . Second Leiutenant; Shepard Gates, Ensign.

Complaint of State's Attorney.

At the May session of the Superior Court, held at Westminster in 1779, John Kathan, John Kathan, Jr., and Lieutenant Daniel Kathan, all of Dummerston, were called upon to answer a complaint filed by the State's attorney charging them and others with riotous conduct, in that they made an assault upon William McWain, a lawful officer, and rescued out of his hands and possession, two cows. General Stephen R. Bradley was counsel for the defendants, and the State's attorney, Noah Smith, Esq., becoming satisfied of his inability to sustain the complaints, entered a *nolle prosequi*.

June 5, 1782, Lieutenant Daniel Kathan was appointed by the authorities of the state of New York, a Justice of the Peace for Cumberland county.

His Hired Man in 1770.

Isaac Miller, the fifth son of Captain Isaac Miller, who lived about one mile south of Daniel Kathan, worked for Mr. Kathan

during the summer of 1770, and an extract from his journal is given in this place to illustrate some of the trials of the early settlers:

"In the same year, 1767, in September, I went to Dummerston, now in Vermont, by Father's order, where I saw and went through several scenes that were of consequence to none but myself. Father met with many troubles and disappointments in getting the town of Dummerston settled with such settlers, and on such conditions as were stipulated between him and the proprietors. In 1769 I continued there nearly eight months and part of the time alone, and suffered much many ways; hard labor, hunger, some sickness, gnats, mosquitoes and flees in abundance. I finally left the place in November much against Father's will, but as we had sold all we could, I was so desirous to get to Worcester and eat apples and milk, and drink cider, it was impossible to keep me longer; and in March, 1770, at the time of the massacre by the British in Boston, we moved to Dummerston. I underwent much in that journey and had it been undertaken by persons less persevering than brother Joseph and I were, we should have failed at last; but having the assistance of brothers Negus and Wheeler (after we arrived at Petersham) we got through. The summer that followed was a severe one to me as well as to the rest of the family. I had to work for Daniel Kathan where I fared hard and worked hard; but blessed be God! I had my health and in the fall I went to Petersham. In 1771, I returned in March to Dummerston where brother Joseph and I made a large quantity of sugar. It was this year that the title of our land was like to fall through or become void. It was firstly purchased of the Indians by Massachusetts; sold by them at vendue to the then proprietors or their ancestors, granted to them (by their prayer) by New Hampshire; and now was ceded by the King's Proclamation to New York; and they granted it to Willard and Kathan and they unwilling the occupants should have any; as they knew they were unwilling as well as unable to pay the exhorbitant price they demanded. Many persons quit that had done but little labor."

Isaac Miller left Dummerston in 1772 for Massachusetts. He had considerable military knowledge and kept a military school just before the war of the Revolution. In April, 1775, he went

into the army at Cambridge. His military title was captain. In October, 1776, he and his family moved to Dummerston. He removed afterwards to New York, then to Ashtabula County, Ohio, where he died February 14, 1826.

Engaged in Public Affairs.

Lieutenant Daniel Kathan was one of the signers for a call to organize the town in 1771. He, with Charles Davenport and Joseph Hildreth, were then chosen a committee to look out a burying place, which was doubtless the one in East Dummerston where these men are buried. In 1772, he and his neighbor Ebenezer Haven were chosen constables.

Admission To the Church.

The Congregational church was organized with sixteen members, August 18, 1779. The first admissions to the church after its organization were Daniel and his wife Ruth Kathan, October 10, 1779. On the following Sunday Lieutenant John S. Gates and his wife Hannah united with the church. November 14, 1779, Lieutenant Daniel Gates and his wife Sarah became members of the church.

Baptism of Daniel Kathan's Children.

No register of Daniel Kathan's family was inscribed on the town records, nor could any be found when the history of the town was in preparation for publication. The record of the family given therein was obtained from an inhabitant of the town who remembered the names of the children, but was uncertain about the order of births. It appears from a recent study of the earliest records of the church that five children of Daniel Kathan and wife Ruth were baptized, October 20, 1779, only ten days after the parents were admitted to the church, viz.: Charles, Susanna, Eunice, Rufus and Daniel, Jr. Another daughter, Lydia, was baptized August 13, 1780. Her sister Phebe was baptized May 18, 1783, and the youngest child of the family, Dolly, was baptized August 10, 1788. According to this information, the children of Daniel and

Ruth Kathan were as follows: Charles, born about 1766, married Lydia Scott of Westmoreland, N. H., born January 8, 1772. She was a daughter of Waitstill and Lydia Scott. He was of Westmoreland at the time of the Revolution, and commanded the company that marched from that town on the occasion of the alarm at Ticonderoga. Susanna, born about 1768, married Freedom Bigelow of Chesterfield, N. H., December 14, 1788. Eunice, born about 1771, married Israel Bigelow June 11, 1792. Rufus, born about 1773, married Nabby Stone, November 8, 1795. Daniel, Jr., born about 1776, married Fanny Haven, daughter of Abel and Rachel (French) Haven of Dummerston, October 23, 1800. Lydia, born July 8, 1780, married Benjamin Frost, October 25, 1801. Phebe, born 1783, and Dolly, born August 19, 1786. No trace can be found of the three children, Susanna, Eunice and Rufus, after their marriage.

Phebe Kathan, born 1783.

Married first Dr. William Wilder of Dummerston, January 6, 1800; second, Josiah Dodge, a soldier in the war of 1812—1815. She died January 8, 1860, aged seventy-seven years and was buried in the East Dummerston cemetery. Mr. Dodge, her second husband, was born in Westmoreland, N. H., March 19, 1778, and married Mrs. Phebe Kathan Wilder about 1806. He died February 6, 1815, on board of a vessel at sea, from the effects of a gunshot wound in his hand which produced lockjaw. He was wounded in the battle of Plattsburg, September 11, 1814. Their children were, Josiah, born November 15, 1808, married first, Hannah C. Webber, second, Eliza Jane Hews of Hardwick, Vt., died August 10, 1873; Thankful, born 1810, married Lauson Stone of Chesterfield, N. H., died February, 1875, in her sixty-fifth year; Willard, born February 26, 1813, married Zilpha Temple, September 5, 1837. Dr. Wilder was a son of John Wilder, the owner of a brick yard located at the foot of Clay hill near the old cemetery in which Captain John Kathan and family were buried. Mr. Wilder sold the brickyard to Aaron Steel, April 9, 1804. Daniel Wilder, John Wilder, Jr., and Stearns Wilder, who married Polly, a daughter of Lieutenant John S. Gates, September 4, 1814, were sons of John Wilder.

Dolly Kathan, 1786-1867.

She was born August 20, 1786, was baptized August 10, 1788, and married Jacob Frost, a brother of Benjamin Frost, about the time he bought the southern half of her father's estate, which was deeded to him September 4, 1809, by Abel Duncan, administrator. Her mother died August 3, 1802, aged fifty-seven. Her father married for his second wife Sibyl McFarland, October 18, 1803. He died, October 17, 1807, aged sixty-six years.

Tannery Buildings with Tanyard.

They were standing on the flat west of the road and south of the cemetery at the time, September 29, 1810, when Lieutenant Daniel Kathan's widow, Sibyl Kathan, sold her right of dower to Jacob Frost. South from the tannery at the top of the hill, was a tavern house, owned and managed several years by Captain Jabez Butler, a Revolutionary soldier. He was the owner in 1804, and Thomas Lewis was the inn-keeper. Daniel Harvey kept the tavern in 1810. Benjamin Bangs had a hatter's shop east of the tavern in 1805, near the Roger Birchard store. Near it was a cooper's shop on the same side of the road. Jacob Houghton owned it in 1810 and soon after sold it to Asa Houghton. He quitclaimed all his right to buildings and land in Dummerston, November 9, 1815, to Giles Alexander, the tanyard and buildings included. At that time the cooper's shop was occupied by Lemuel K. Bemis as a blacksmith shop.

Daniel Kathan Sells One-Half His Farm.

Benjamin Frost, who married Lydia Kathan in 1801, bought of her father, Lieutenant Daniel Kathan, the northern half of lot No. 13 for $1,000. He sold to Jacob Frost, his brother, May 3, 1813, seven and one-half acres of land in the southeast corner of his farm next to Salmon brook for $80. November 16, 1814, Jacob sold the same to Charles Kathan, Jr., son of Charles and Lydia (Scott) Kathan, for $164, and took a mortgage of $100 on the place. Charles Kathan, Jr., leased to Widow Sibyl Kathan, November 16, 1814, for $50, two acres of land with buildings, priv-

Dolly (Kathan) Frost. Lived Eighty-one Years.

ileges and appurtenances thereon, for and during her natural life, and at her decease, the said Charles Kathan, Jr., was to have the said premises, or what shall remain of the same, beside supporting the said Sibyl during her natural life and at her decease to give her a decent Christian burial.

Benjamin Frost, who bought the northern half of the Daniel Kathan farm, sold ten acres on the west side of the stage road, to Jacob Frost, March 1, 1815, for $250, and on the same day, Jacob Frost sold the land to Lewis Allen of Putney. He also sold the southern half of the Daniel Kathan farm to Mr. Allen for $1,250.

Widow Sibyl Kathan's Homestead.

Charles Kathan, Jr., who leased a homestead and "two acres of land to Widow Sibbel Kathan," married March 29, 1811, Sabra McFarland, who was evidently a daughter of Mrs. Kathan. She occupied the homestead two years and four months, and then, for some reason not stated, bought of Silas Butler, April 1, 1817, a homestead half a mile south from the Kathan place, on the east side of the stage road, near the tavern house then occupied by Erastus Sargeant. The homestead consisted of one and one-eighth acre of land, dwelling house, blacksmith shop, barn and shed. The price paid was $400. April 15, 1818, she mortgaged her homestead to Asa Dutton for $200 of borrowed money. On December 18, 1818, she bought the right and title of a well near her home of Silas Butler for $45 and was living when the deed was recorded December 30, 1818. On January 1, 1817, Charles Kathan, Jr., made an assignment of a mortgage deed of $450 given to him by Jesse Willard, to Widow Sibyl Kathan as payment for her support according to previous contract. Mr. Willard, who came from Putney, bought Charles Kathan's place, January 4, 1816, including a brickyard on the premises.

The Old Tannery in 1832.

Silas Butler, who married Sally McFarland, January 25, 1816, is said to have owned the old tannery property, located south of Lieutenant Kathan's residence. The old building and well-sweep were standing in 1832, perhaps later than that date. A portion of

the old tannery building was occupied for a dwelling. The old millstone, used in the bark mill, that lay imbedded in the earth many years, was removed about 1880 and forms a part of the covering on a large water-course built that year on the Haven place.

Lieutenant Daniel Kathan's Estate.

Benjamin and Jacob Frost sold the place to Lewis Allen, who sold it to Luther Allen, December 18, 1818, for $2,500. The subsequent owners were J. Edson Worden, Daniel Bemis, and Oscar L. F. Bennett, lately deceased.

Lieutenant Daniel Kathan's Widow.

She married for her first husband, Joseph McFarland. They were married in Dummerston, February 16, 1789, by Jason Duncan, justice of the peace. Her maiden name was "Sibbell Tarbel" as spelled on the town record. It was, doubtless, her sister, Polly Tarble, who married Asa Dutton about 1783, as Asa Dutton and wife had a daughter Sibyl, born January 4, 1793, who was evidently named after her aunt Sibyl. Another daughter was named Sally, a family name of the McFarland's. Therefore, the children of Joseph and Sibyl McFarland were Sabra, who married Charles Kathan, Jr., March 29, 1811, and Sally, who married Silas Butler, January 25, 1816. This information explains why Widow Sibyl Kathan bought a homestead of Silas Butler, April 1, 1817, borrowed $200 of Asa Dutton, and gave him a mortgage for the same, on her homestead, April 15, 1818.

Chapter IV.

Colonel Charles Kathan, 1743-1793—Helped his Father Subdue the Forests of Fulham—Built a Dwelling House in Putney Village—Kathan's Ferry Established in 1752—Bought and Sold Much Real Estate—What Hall's History of Eastern Vermont Says About Charles Kathan—His Family Record—Death and Burial Place—Inscription on Monumental Stone—Cemetery Sadly Neglected and Desecrated—Complete Destruction of Cemetery in 1892.

Charles Kathan was born March 26, 1743, and was the fourth son of Captain John Kathan. He probably lived with his father until twenty-one years of age and helped him to subdue the forests of Fulham on the first settlement made in town. He married Elizabeth (maiden name unknown), about the year 1768. He built a house in Putney street and was a resident there in 1768 when there were only a few families in the place. The building was on the spot where Mrs. McLellan lived in 1825 near Dr. Campbell's. His near neighbors were William Wyman, Captain Ash, John Butler, Michael Low, and Dennis Locklin. East of the mouth of Sackett's brook, half mile above the home of Captain John Kathan, four families lived, viz.: Jonas Moore, Leonard Spaulding, Fairbanks Moore, on the Timothy Underwood farm, so called, in 1825, and Samuel Allen, on the farm of Jonas Keyes, Jr., owner in 1825. At that time, 1768, there was no road from the Great Meadows to the street, except on the bank of the Connecticut river as far as Kathan's ferry, and thence up Clay hill past the site of the old Kathan cemetery to the street. The valley through the middle of the town was then chiefly a wilderness. In 1768 the Honorable Noah Sabin built the first framed house, and in 1825 the building was a part of the store of Leavitt & Crawford. Amos Haile and James Cummings each built frame houses on the street in 1768. Not long after, Moses Johnson, who married a sister of Alexander Kathan, built the first two-story house on the street, about thirty rods north of the meeting house, and it was occupied by

Elijah Blake in 1825. Kathan's ferry was established between Westmoreland, New Hampshire, and the proprietary of Dummerston in the year 1752, and a similar method of cummunication was arranged between the latter place and the town of Chesterfield, N. H. The road from Putney street led down Clay hill to the ferry, thence southwesterly past the house of Captain Kathan, down across the Kathan Meadows near the hillside, over Mill brook and up Meadow hill, thence straight across the plains on which Alexander Kathan lived. On Mill brook was located the first sawmill in town, built by Captain Kathan soon after settling in Dummerston. Some of the mason work for the foundation of the mill may still be seen in Mill brook near the highway as it now runs from Dummerston to Putney village.*

October 8, 1771, Charles Kathan, then living in Roxbury, Mass., sold real estate to Isaac Baird of Putney, probably a relation of Alexander Kathan's wife, who was Margaret Baird. Thomas Baird and Thomas Baird, Jr., were witnesses to the deed. September 12, 1772, Gharles Kathan, then of Roxbury, Mass., bought of his father, John Kathan, six lots, each fifty acres, with buildings thereon, for £160. April 15, 1773, Charles Kathan, then of Putney, sold to Darby Ryan, of Leicester, Mass., a part of lot No. 19, for £110. March 17, 1779, he, then living in Roxbury and a "Victtualler" by occupation, sold property in Putney, "and all the edifices thereon," for £300. He seems to have returned to Putney before 1790, for in July of that year he sold property to John Moore. Colonel William Sargeant of Dummerston bought of him some land on which to erect a fulling mill, January 13, 1791, and John Goodwin of Worcester, Mass., traded with him for some mill property, "except stones and irons," August 24, 1791.

The following events in the life of Charles Kathan appear in Hall's History of Eastern Vermont: "Sargeant McWain, on the 18th of May, 1779, entered a complaint against those who had been engaged in the rescue of the cows, and damages were laid at 1,000 pounds, lawful money. Writs were issued, signed by Ira Allen, for the arrest of forty-four persons, among whom were the officers in Brattleborough, Putney, and Westminster who had received commissions from New York charged with 'enemical con-

*The site of the sawmill is explained on another page. The mason work is of unknown origin.

duct' in opposing the authority of the state. Of this number thirty-six were taken and confined in jail at Westminster. No return was made of the remaining eight." A foot note says these eight not arrested were "Israel Smith of Brattleboro, Charles Kathan, William Perry, Noah Sabin, Jr., and Joseph Lusher of Putney, Joseph Ide, Ichabod Ide, Jr., and ——— Wilcox of Westminster."

From Hall's account of the entry of Ethan Allen into Windham county, and especially into the town of Guilford, the following extract is made: "Since morning (September 9th, 1782) the strength of the Vermonters had considerably augmented by the militia of Windham County. Captain [Jason] Duncan of Dummerston eighty-three; Captain Wheeler of Wilmington forty-six; Lieutenant Moor of cumberland twenty; and another officer twenty. By these additions from the brigade of Brigadier-General Samuel Fletcher who commanded in person, and was supported by Colonel Stephen R. Bradley, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Kathan and Adjutant Elkanah Day, the Vermonters were enabled to present a force of four hundred men, ready to act as should best serve the purposes and welfare of the state."

The children of Colonel Charles Kathan and his wife Elizabeth were: Levi, born November 12, 1769; Polly, born January 15, 1771, married, December 18, 1791, Nathaniel Townsend of Putney; Nabby, born December 19, 1773; Lucretia, born November 22, 1775; Charles, born September 20, 1777; Norman, born November 24, 1781; Priscilla, born November 21, 1783; Lucinda, born February 8, 1785; William, born August 19, 1787; Lucy, born February 16, 1793. This family record was copied from the town records of Putney. None of these ten children can readily be traced at the present day, except Lucinda Kathan, who married Dr. Joseph Ware who lived many years in Townshend, Vt., and had a family of twelve children, the second of whom, Deacon Joseph Bradley Ware of that town, was born in Putney, February 2, 1809. He was a prominent business man and represented Townshend in the Legislature of Vermont in 1880-81. Colonel Charles Kathan died in Putney, May 22, 1793, a little more than three months after his youngest child was born. He was buried in that early burial place of the first settlers of Dummerston on the high sandy plain back from Connecticut river, where a suitable slate gravestone was erected to his memory bearing the following inscription:

In memory
Colonel Charles Kathan he
Died May 22 1793 in
The 51st year of his age

Time was I stood where thou doest now
And vewed the dead as thou dost me
Ere long thoult lie as low as I
And others stand and look on thee.

The location of this old cemetery is in the extreme southeast corner of Putney and is the resting place of Captain John Kathan and several of his immediate descendants. Quite a number of the earliest settlers in Putney, who lived in that part of the town, were buried in the Kathan cemetery. A debt of gratitude was due from Putney to the memory of these early settlers who sleep in the old burying ground, and yet it has never been paid. She has done nothing to cherish the memory of these hardy pioneers who did so much to plant the seeds of civilization in that section. Instead of erecting a substantial enclosure to protect their bones from insult, this venerable spot has been sadly neglected and desecrated. It was turned into a cow pasture and many of the headstones were overturned and mutilated. A lot was wanted for a building place and in making an excavation for a cellar, seven skeletons were found and these sacred relics of the forefathers were carted away with the earth that was removed. The owner of the land stated that when he plowed up a portion of the burying ground for cultivation, his horses frequently stepped into soft places where graves had been dug. In 1873 seventeen old gravestones were left standing and a few years later they were reduced to nine. On the night before the Fourth of July, 1892, several of the degenerate sons of Putney people who had so little veneration for the place which held the ashes of her earliest settlers, completed with the aid of axes and crowbars, the destruction of these simple records of early history. In the fall of 1897, a descendant of Captain John Kathan in the fifth generation, now living in Rochester, New York, visited the old burying ground and took several photographic views of the surrounding landscape, including a view of the ruined cemetery itself. During the early autumn of 1899, the writer himself visited this old resting place of silent dwellers in order to identify some of the individual graves of the Kathans buried there. On seeing the work of vandalism, we

were led to exclaim: "Alas, that the graves of those worthy souls should suffer such indignity!" It is true that these tenants pay no rent for their lodgings, and shall never know any reckoning day but the last. The paradises of the dead which are found to-day in the suburbs of almost every American city, speak well for the taste and refinement of the age; but beautiful as they may seem, there is a coldness around them of which the marble piles that adorn them are fitly emblematic. More acceptable to a chastened taste is the country church-yard with its truthfulness and simplicity. The humble and unpretending stone, with its simple story simply told, conveys to the contemplative mind a pleasanter impression than the monument with its length of undeserved eulogy. There is quaintness, too, in the old inscriptions, which is more heart-touching than the formality and stiffness of the epitaphs of modern diction. Sometimes, too, there is noticed an original or phonetic way of spelling; and again, when poetry is attempted, the noble disdain of metre, which is often seen, is sure evidence that Pegasus, the winged horse, and by later poets said to belong to the Muses, was either lame or driven without bit or bridle.

"Their names, their years, spelt by the unlettered Muse,
The place of fame and elegy supply;
And many a holy text around she strews,
That teach the rustic moralist to die."

In justice to the people of Putney who had some pride in the preservation of the old cemetery, it may be said that many years ago, before the memory of the oldest inhabitants now living, a fence was built around the Kathan burial place. Many of the bodies buried therein were taken up and buried in other cemeteries. Some of Jerry Ryan's family were taken up and buried in Mt. Pleasant cemetery. Richard Kathan's gravestone was removed from the old cemetery, and is in the graveyard near the creamery. The removal of all the bodies was discussed more or less at different times, but the parties could not agree regarding the removal.

Chapter V.

JOHN KATHAN, JR.

1732-1802.

Second Son of Captain John Kathan—Associated with His Father in Management of First Settlement—Signed with Others Memorial Against Nathan Willard—What Hall's History Says About John Kathan and Benjamin Jones—Bought his Father's Farm in 1786—Sold the Same to His Sons David and Prentice in 1802—His Estate Settled by Honorable Phineas White of Putney—His Widow, Lois Moore Kathan's Contract for Maintenance—Family Record—Abel and Lois Kathan Moore's Family Record.

John Kathan, Jr., was doubtless a resident of Dummerston from the time of the first settlement in 1752 to the close of his life in 1802. He may be called the second permanent settler in town from the time of the first settlement. In 1756, he and his father with nine other persons, signed a complaint against Nathan Willard in command of Fort Dummer that year.* He was an inhabitant of the town in 1771 when the first census was taken. According to Hall's History of Eastern Vermont, he was a resident in 1779. June 17 of that year he and Benjamin Jones, Jr., refused to serve in the Vermont militia, when informed by an officer that they were required to perform military duty.

They refused on the ground of being subjects of New York. On account of their refusal to pay or serve in the militia, the officer took a cow from each and sold one of them at auction and retained the other for the use of the state.

The home of John Kathan, Jr., was doubtless on the parental farm, which his father sold him, June 12, 1786, containing 300 acres "on which I now live." His family record is not registered on the town books. The land records give the information that his wife's Christian name was Lois. November 12, 1800, he sold ten

*See Appendix F.

acres of meadow land to his son, Gardner, for $1,000, located east of the county road next to the Connecticut river. In the spring of 1802, he sold his homestead farm of 150 acres to his sons, David and Prentice Kathan, for $3,000. He died June 3, 1802, aged 70 years. His estate was settled by Honorable Phineas White, a prominent lawyer living in Putney in those times. David Kathan was not living in May, 1809, but was living February 1, 1808, when a state prison tax of one cent per acre was assessed on the land in Dummerston. John, another son, was living in Williamstown, Vt., April 23, 1811, when he quitclaimed to Phineas White, for $100, his interest in the estate of his brother David who died unmarried in 1808. The other heirs of David's estate were his mother, Widow Lois Kathan, a sister, Lois, wife of Abel Moore, a sister, Betsey, wife of Joseph Wilson, and brothers, Prentice and Gardner. The Widow Lois (Moore) Kathan, on October 2, 1802, made a contract with her sons, David and Prentice, to take care of her during the remaining years of her life. It was recorded and reads as follows: They were "to keep two cows and six sheep for her use, three pairs shoes annually, six bushels each of good wheat, rye and corn annually, one hundred and twenty pounds of pork, one hundred beef, one bushel salt, thirty pounds flax, two barrels cider, garden sauce of every kind. Good horse and saddle for her whenever she wishes to ride."

The family record of John and Lois (Moore) Kathan is nearly as follows, judging from the foregoing information and other sources: Gardner, born 1767, married Betsey Townshend of Putney May 24, 1789; John, born July 21, 1769, married Sally Goodwin, born in Worcester, Mass., May 6, 1775; David, born 1771, died unmarried in 1808; Prentice, born December 20, 1774, married Unice Moore; Betsey, born 1777, married Joseph Wilson, January 7, 1796; Lois, born 1781, married Abel Moore about 1807, whose children were: Mary A., born August 6, 1809; Betsey Prentice, born March 11, 1811; Lucy Willard, born December 26, 1812; John Willard, born September 23, 1814; Abel H., born January 30, 1817; Gardner M., born March 23, 1819; Dana R., born September 29, 1820.

JOHN KATHAN,

1769-1842.

Son of John, Jr., and Lois (Moore) Kathan—Married Sally Goodwin, Daughter of John Goodwin—Resided Many Years in Williamstown, Vt.—Family Record—John Goodwin of Worcester, Mass., Settled in Putney—Family Record of John and Martha Moore Goodwin—Lieutenant Daniel Gates and Lieutenant John S. Gates Marry Sisters of Martha Moore—Family Record of Paine and Clarissa Kathan Bigelow—Family Record of William Eastwood and Wife Ellen C. Bigelow—Biographical Sketches of Mr. and Mrs. Paine Bigelow—The Moore Families of Putney and Their Ancestors in Central Massachusetts—The Willards Allied by Marriage to the Moores and Kathans.

FAMILY RECORD OF JOHN AND SALLY GOODWIN KATHAN.

James, born in Putney, October 2, 1795, died August 18, 1796; John, Jr., born in Dummerston, September 20, 1797, married Harriet Tilden, January 7, 1826, resided in Northfield, Vt.; Sally, born August 20, 1799, married a Snow, resided in Williamstown; Jane, born in Northfield, November 7, 1800, married Benjamin Parkhurst Wheeler, resided in Conneant, Pa.; Hosea, born in Williamstown, March 3, 1803, married Betsey (maiden name unknown), resided in Williamstown; Orvilla, born October 7, 1805, died August 8, 1808; Horace, born February 14, 1808, married Melissa (maiden name unknown); Eliza, born June 2, 1810, died September 14, 1811; Alfred, born July 4, 1813, died March 14, 1814; Fernando, born March 18, 1815, married Mary (maiden name unknown), resided in Williamstown; Clarissa, born in Williamstown, August 5, 1817, married Paine Bigelow. Her father, John Kathan, died January 17, 1842, in Williamstown. Her mother died in the same town, October 30, 1849, aged 74 years. She was the daughter of John Goodwin of Worcester, Mass., who settled in Putney, Vt., before 1790. He bought a gristmill in Putney, of Colonel Charles Kathan, August 24, 1791. Mr. Goodwin married Martha Moore, born July 14, 1752, and daughter of Asa and Sarah Heyward Moore of central Massachusetts. Sarah Moore, born August 28, 1748, and sister of Martha, married Lieu-

tenant Daniel Gates of Dummerston. She died March 9, 1829, aged 80 years, 6 months, 9 days. Hannah, another sister, born June 28, 1750, married Lieutenant John S. Gates, a brother of Daniel, also a resident of Dummerston, who settled near the Kathan Meadows. She died February 15, 1813, aged 62 years, 7 months, 18 days. These relatives of John Goodwin's wife account for his presence among the early settlers near Captain John Kathan.

Family Record of John Goodwin.

John and Martha (Moore) Goodwin were married in Leicester, Mass., February 11, 1772, and located in Worcester, a few years before settling in Putney. Their children were: Elizabeth, born June 30, 1773; Sally, born May 5, 1775, married John Kathan; Polly, born July 10, 1777, married August 23, 1803, John Gates, son of Lieutenant John S. Gates of Dummerston, whose wife was Hannah Moore. His brother, Lieutenant Daniel Gates of the same town, married Sarah Moore, a sister of Hannah Moore. Hannah Goodwin, the fourth child of John Goodwin, was born August 14, 1779, married Jotham Lord; Lucy, born May 14, 1785; John, born April 6, 1796.

Clarissa Kathan and Paine Bigelow.

Their children were born in Rochester, N. Y. Ellen C. Bigelow was born November 26, 1840; Albert P. born November 19, 1842, died of cholera, August 15, 1852; Abner P., born Sept. 28, 1852; and Emma L., who was born January 28, 1854, died December 8, 1855.

Abner P. Bigelow married Carrie E. Armitage of Rochester, November 17, 1873. She died April 15, 1875, leaving an infant daughter, Clara Louise, born April 11, 1875. He married second, Charlotte Beard, of Bedford, Mass., who was born February 22, 1855. Their daughter, Helen Eastwood Bigelow, was born December 28, 1880.

William Eastwood.

Mr. Eastwood was born in Liverpool, England, September 14, 1838, and married Ellen C. Bigelow, November 29, 1859. Their

two children were born in Rochester, N. Y. The eldest, Clara B., was born December 27, 1862; died September 11, 1864. The second child, Albert B., was born October 3, 1867, married Eleanor Houghton Motley, of Rochester, October 18, 1892. She was born in that city, October 28, 1870. Mr. Eastwood has lived in Rochester since he was two years of age. Ever since he bought an interest in the shoe trade, he has done an increasing business each year, and at the present time he and his son employ about thirty clerks in their large store. Mr. and Mrs. Eastwood spend their vacations in traveling for rest and pleasure; have visited all the states of the Union but three or four, have been in Mexico, and have traveled all over Europe.

Paine Bigelow, 1816-1867.

Mr. Bigelow was born February 9, 1816, in Brookfield, Vt.; married Clarissa Kathan, September 28, 1838, in Williamstown and immediately removed to Rochester, N. Y. He was a shoe merchant by occupation, was successful in business, resided in Rochester during all his mercantile career, and died of consumption in that town, September 20, 1867, after a long illness. His son-in-law, William Eastwood, entered into partnership with Mr. Bigelow in 1859. The mercantile shoe business has been in the family fifty years, and is now conducted under the firm name, William Eastwood & Son.

Clarissa Kathan Bigelow, 1817-1897.

Mrs. Bigelow resided in Rochester, N. Y., all her married life. She moved to that city soon after she married Paine Bigelow in 1838. She was possessed of a beautiful character and was beloved by all who knew her. Retiring and modest in disposition but with strong principles for the right, her influence was felt by all who came in contact with her. Her health had been such that for many years previous to her death, she spent her winters in Georgia and Florida, where the climate was more genial; and there where she loved to go to escape the snows of the North and enjoy the sunny days and flowers of the South she passed into the long and peaceful slumber of the grave. She died of apoplexy at De Soto

Clarissa (Kathan) Bigelow, Rochester, N. Y.

Hotel in Savannah, Ga., February 1, 1897, aged 79 years, 5 months, and 26 days. Her daughter, Ellen C., and her husband, Mr. William Eastwood, were present with their mother during her last illness and brought her remains home to Rochester, where she was buried in Mount Hope, February 4, 1897. In memory of a dearly beloved mother and a person highly esteemed by all her friends for many excellent traits of character, her daughter contributes the portrait of her mother for this publication, as a representative of the first settler in Dummerston in the line of his son, John Kathan, Jr.

Mary Kathan, born in 1734, died June 10, 1822, aged 87 years. was sister of John Kathan, born in 1732, and married John Sargent of Brattleboro, December 16, 1760. Their children were: Eli, born in Dummerston, March 5, 1761, when his mother was living with her parents during the building of a house for a home with her husband in Brattleboro. He married Elizabeth Gorton and died in Brattleboro above West river, April 24, 1834, aged 73 years. The second son, Levi, married Lydia Daily; Lucy married Isaac Bigelow about 1793, and their children were: Lucy, born January 4, 1795; Polly, born February 8, 1797, and Catharine, born June 27, 1799. Abigail, sister of Eli, married Robert Wells. Mary, another sister, died unmarried at the parental home. John Sargent, the husband of Mary Kathan, built in 1762, a large, two-story, gambrel-roof house on the site of the residence of the late James H. Sargent of Brattleboro, which became a noted rendezvous for the neighborhood, and also for the entertainment of travelers and officers of military posts up and down the river. They were greatly annoyed by the Indians, and the inhabitants had many dangers and hair-breadth escapes to relate.

On the first of March, 1776, John Sargeant was commissioned by the New York Provincial Congress captain of the Brattleboro company in the lower regiment. The militia of Cumberland county were subsequently divided by the Legislature of New York into the northern and southern regiment, and on the eighteenth of August, 1778, John Sargeant was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the southern regiment. Colonel Sargeant was born December 4, 1732, and was the first white child born in Vermont.* His father was Lieutenant John Sargeant who was killed by the Indians, March 29, 1748, near Fort Dummer, where his family then resided. The wife

*Timothy Dwight was born in Fort Dummer, May 27, 1726. See Appendix R.

of Lieutenant Sargeant was Abigail Jones of Springfield, Mass. They were married July 4, 1727. Colonel Sargeant died in Brattleboro above West river, and was buried in the cemetery near his home. His monumental inscription reads: "Sacred to the memory of Colonel John Sargeant who departed this life July 30, 1798, in the 66th year of his age, who now lies in the same town in which he was born, and was the first white man born in the state of Vermont."

Chapter VI.

Genealogy of The Moore Families Allied by Marriage to The Kathans.

From History of Westminster, Mass., page 794: John[1] Moore, supposed to be the immigrant ancestor of all the Moores in central Massachusetts, was in Cambridge before 1640 and took the oath in 1640. His wife was named Elizabeth, and they made a permanent settlement in Sudbury, Middlesex county, near Concord. Ensign John[2] Moore, born ———, an early settler and prominent citizen of Lancaster; married, November 16, 1654, Anna Smith of Sudbury. They had a son John[3], born 1662, who married Hezadiah, daughter of Jonas and Lydia Fairbanks, July 1, 1698. The Concord records state on page 45, that John Mores and Hassadiah Fairbanks, both of Lancaster, were joined in marriage by Justice Minot, January 1, 1697-8. Lancaster records, page 12, state that Hazadiah, daughter of Jonas and Lydia Fairbanks, was born February 28, 1668.

Historical and Genealogical Register, 1898, page 73: John[1] Moore of Sudbury, 1642; will dated August 25, 1668; allowed April 7, 1674; wife, Elizabeth.

History of Westminster, Mass., page 794: Fairbanks[4] Moor (as he called himself, although his ancestors spelled the name with final e) was the son of John[3] and Hezadiah Moore and was born about 1700. The date of his birth is not found in Lancaster, where he resided many years, and where all his children were born. He married, April 30, 1723, Judith Bellows, born 1705, and daughter of Benjamin and Dorcas (Cutler) Willard Bellows of Lancaster, Mass., and ancestor of the Bellows family at Walpole, N. H. Dorcas Cutler married, first, Henry Willard, second, Benjamin Bellows, who was the father of Colonel Benjamin Bellows of Walpole, N. H. Fairbanks[4] Moore resided successively at Marlboro, Lancaster and Lunenburg. He was the first actual settler in Narragansett No. 2 (Westminster). He was killed by the Indians in Brattleboro, Vt., March 6, 1758. His wife's death is unknown.

Their children were: John[5], born November 28, 1723. Went to

Bolton, Conn., in King George's war, 1745; died 1746. Jonas[5], born October 6, 1725; resided in Putney, Vt., 1771. His house was sacked by New Hampshire insurgents* Fairbanks[5], born July 25, 1728; married Esther, daughter of Captain John Kathan†; settled in Walpole, N. H., 1752; had two sons born there, Fairbanks, Jr., and Benjamin. William[5], born January 17, 1730-1; no trace found. Benjamin[5], born July 30, 1733; married, May 11, 1755, Margaret, daughter of Captain John Kathan. He settled in Brattleboro and was slain by the Indians, March 6, 1758. Paul[5], born November 4, 1736; no trace found. Abner[5], born probably at Westminster, Mass., 1738 or 1739; died 1742.

Martha[4] Moore, who married Captain John Kathan about 1727, was a daughter of John[3] and Hezadiah Fairbanks, and was doubtless born in Lancaster, about 1704. She died in Dummerston, September 22, 1766, aged about 62 years.

Lancaster Records, page 18: John[4] Moore, son of John[3], married Susannah Willard, March 19, 1723-4. Both of Lancaster. On page 20, it is recorded that Ensign John[2] Moor of Lancaster had his inventory taken. It is dated September 23, 1702. On same page: John[2] Moore, Senior, nuncupative will proved, November 26, 1703. On page 61 it is recorded that John[5] Moor, son of John[4] and Susanna, was born January 3, 1730-31.

Lunenburg Records, page 234: Intention of marriage between John[5] Moors, Jun. of Bolton, and Unity Willard of Lunenburg entered July 13, 1757. Page 205: Married, August 30, 1757. Page 337: Unity and Amity Willard, daughters of Jonathan Willard and Keziah his wife, born at Lunenburg, October 31, 1737.

Lancaster Records, page 11: John[2] Moor and Ann Smith, married 1654, had a son, John[3], born at Lancaster, February 7, 1662. A second son, Jonathan[3], was born at Lancaster, May 19, 1669. Page 15: John[3], born ———, married Mary Whitcomb, August 23, 1683. Both of Lancaster. John[2] Moor, who married Ann Smith, was son of John[1] and Elizabeth of Sudbury.

Worcester Society of Antiquity, Volume 1: Jacob[2] Moore, born in Sudbury, April 28, 1645, married, May 29, 1667, Elizabeth Loker; died February 17, 1690. He was son of John[1] and Elizabeth of Sudbury and brother of John[2] of Lancaster.

*See Appendix G.
†See Appendix H.

Jacob[2] Moore of Sudbury had a son Nathaniel[3] born in Sudbury, January 21, 1678; died November 25, 1761, aged 84. He came from Sudbury to Worcester and was the third settler in the town, arriving in 1715 or 1716. He was deacon of the first church until his death; selectman eleven years between 1722-1746; town treasurer 1725-1731. He married Grace Rice, sister of Jonas Rice, the first settler of Worcester. She died in 1768, aged 94. Nathaniel[3] Moore had a brother Richard[3] who was born September 12, 1671; married Mary Collins of Middletown, Conn., who was born June 16, 1672, and died July 12, 1760. Richard[3], who was called Captain, died November 19, 1767. Lunenburg Records, page 234, has the following record: "Purpose of marriage betwixt William[4] Moors of Lunenburg and Elizabeth Foster of Dorchester, Canada, so called, entered December 10, 1751." Their daughter Elizabeth was born at Dorchester, December 27, 1752.

Worcester Society of Antiquity, page 144, Volume 1: "William[6] Moore died June 5, 1833, aged 68. He was born February 19, 1765, son of Asa[5] and grandson of James[4] Moore." In one burial ground among the burials printed in Volume V., are found the following: "Asa Moore died June 30, 1800, aged 80. Selectman, 1757, 1762." "Mrs. Sarah Moore, daughter of Deacon Daniel Heyward and Hannah his wife, and wife of Mr. Asa Moore, born February 1, 1722, died December 13, 1760." "James[5] son of James[4] and Comfort, born June 20, 1741. Mrs. Comfort, wife of Captain James, died June 22, 1765, in 63d year." "Captain James[4] died September 29, 1756, aged 63. Selectman 1732-36-39-41."

MIDDLESEX DEEDS, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. FOLIO 18, PAGE 138. JACOB[3] MOORE TO JAMES[4] MOORE, AUGUST 28, 1716.

Extract From Deed:

"For several good causes hereunto moving but especially that parental love and affection I have and do bear my well beloved son James Moor of South Sudbury, blacksmith." Then follows a gift of land in Sudbury, or easterly side of Sudbury river, "at the lower end of my homestead." James Moore of Sudbury, husband of Comfort, sold land in Sudbury, January 7, 1721, to J. Brewer.

James Moore, gentleman, Palmer Goulding, gentleman, and Abi-

gail his wife, of Worcester, Elizabeth Rice, singlewoman, Samuel Knight, clothier, and Mary his wife, Daniel Goodnow, husbandman, and Sarah his wife, all of Sudbury, in consideration of £150 paid by Edward Grout, deed land in Sudbury, May 20, 1734.

Jacob[3] Moore, born 1668, was son of Jacob[2] and Elizabeth Loker Moore, and brother of Nathaniel[3] and Richard[3].

James[4] Moore was married in Sudbury, March 4, 1718, by Hopestill Brown, Justice of the Peace, to Comfort, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Clapp) Rice. She was born August 10, 1701. Her father and mother were married May 13, 1700. The children of James and Comfort Moore were: Asa[5], born in Sudbury, October 22, 1719. The following children were born in Worcester, where the parents settled: Ruben[5], November 8, 1721; Increase[5], February 14, 1723; Azubah[5], March 22, 1725-6; Silus[5], March 22, 1727-8, died June 1, 1729; Paul[5], November 22, 1729-30; Silus[5], January 24, 1731-32, died of smallpox June 10, 1777; Elizabeth[5], May 17, 1734; Sarah[5], about 1736, died June 3, 1765; James[5], June 20, 1741.

NOTE.—To find the parentage of Captain James[4] Moore was a very difficult genealogical problem. It was too much for the Public Library of Lynn, Mass. The solution was then sought in the Genealogical Library in Boston. Diligent search failed to find it there. Then the Middlesex Deeds at Cambridge, Mass., were examined and clearly revealed the parentage of Captain James Moore. That he was son of Jacob[3] is not given as such in the Genealogical Register.*

Asa[5] Moore, born in Sudbury, October 19, 1719, and son of Captain James and Comfort Moore, married Sarah Heywood, daughter of Deacon Daniel and Hannah Heywood. Their children were: Asa[6], born March 10, 1744; John[6], May 3, 1746; Sarah[6], August 28, 1748; Hannah, June 28, 1750; Martha[6], July 14, 1752; Thaddeus[6], September 15, 1754; Betty[6], February 18, 1757; Daniel[6], May 19, 1759. Sarah, wife of Asa[5] Moore, died December 13, 1760, and he married, second, Mary Cook, April 12, 1764. Their son William[6], was born February 19, 1765.

History of Oxford, Mass: Jacob[2] and Elizabeth Loker Moore settled in Worcester. Their son Richard[3], born September 12, 1671, married Mary, daughter of Samuel and Mary Collins of Mid-

*Letter of Harriet L. Matthews, assistant librarian, Lynn Public Library.

dletown, Conn. She was granddaughter of Deacon Edward of Cambridge and was born June 6, 1672. He died November 19, 1767, aged 96. She died July 12, 1760. Children: Sybilla[4], born September 2, 1694, married Ebenezer Chamberlain; Abigail[4], May 23, 1696; Collins[4], October 7, 1698; Isaac[4], June 11, 1700, settled at Worcester; Elijah[4], March 14, 1702; Susanna[4], December 26, 1704; Abijah[4], December 22, 1705; Richard[4], January 10, 1708; Mary[4], May 15, 1710.

Collins[4], son of Richard[3], weaver, married May 2, 1722, Bathsheba, daughter of Nathaniel Wood of Groton. He resided at Worcester on a farm of 100 acres on Tatnuck Hill, which he sold in 1730, and removed to Oxford. He died before February 22, 1743. She married, second, Samuel Town, third, Joseph Phillips. Children: Abigail[5], born February 17, 1723, married Abial Lamb; Levi[5], December 17, 1724, died August 2, 1745; Nathan[5], April 15, 1726; Elijah[5], August 10, 1727; Susanna[5], January 25, 1729, married Silas Robinson of Dudley; Mary[5], September 25, 1730, married Daniel Fairfield; Bathsheba[5], February 10, 1732, married Benjamin Wilson of Townsend; Alice[5], December 26, 1733, married Jonathan Ballad; Jerusha[5], April 5, 1735, married John Nichols; Richard[5], October 14, 1736, soldier in French war, married August 19, 1761, Mary Eddy, resided at Ervingshire; Phebe[5], September 3, 1738, married Ebenezer Locke.

Elijah[4], son of Richard[3], married July 19, 1733, Dorothy, daughter of Ebenezer Larnard. He died November, 1781. She died December 4, 1787. Children: Martha[5], born February 9, 1735, married Ephraim Ballard; Lucy[5], July 25, 1737; Jonathan[5], July 7, 1739; Abigail[5], May 7, 1741, married Jeremiah Shumway; Collins[5], April 17, 1743; Elijah[5], May 5, 1745; Dorothy[5], April 12, 1747, married Dr. Stephen Barton; Sarah[5], April 26, 1749, married her cousin, Reuben Davis of Charlton; Ebenezer[5], September, 1751; Deborah[5], July 27, 1753, married Levi Davis, brother of Reuben Davis. The descendants of Elijah and Dorothy Moore were numerous, and many of them of more than ordinary ability.

Richard[4], son of Richard[3], married, June 18, 1741, Mary, daughter of Ebenezer Larnard. He died December 3, 1782. Mary, his wife, died September 7, 1792. Children: Samuel[5], born and died 1742; Samuel[5], May 18, 1744, married, December 16, 1762, Zerviah Leavens, and had Joseph[6], born February 16, 1763, Abijah[6], Sep-

tember 17, 1764; Marvin[5], April 12, 1746; Ruth[5], March 12, 1750, married April 11, 1774, Salem Towne of Charlton; William[5], June 16, 1752; Nehemiah[5], March 30, 1754; Mary[5], February 17, 1756; John[5], June 28, 1758; Edward[5], May 18, 1760; Richard[5], June 29, 1762; Rufus[5], May 30, 1764; Ebenezer[5], March 25, 1767.

Isaac[4], son of Richard[3], married Hannah Newhall of Leicester, 1723, who was born January 29, 1706, fifth in descent from Thomas Newhall of Lynn, and fourth from the first white child born in Lynn. Children: Hannah[5], born 1725; Thomas[5], David[5], Jonathan[5], Samuel[5], and Pheby[5], John[5], born 1738; Mary[5], Sarah[5], and Susanna[5].

Abijah[4], son of Richard[3], graduated 1726 from Yale College. "So far as known the only resident of Central Massachusetts to receive a degree under the first charter." He was a physician at Middletown; married October 9, 1729, his cousin Anna, daughter of William Ward of Middletown. She died November 29, 1755, and he married, second, March 9, 1756, Mrs. Abigail Goodwin, who died July 18, 1774, aged 63. He died of smallpox at Middletown, December 18, 1759. His children, born at Middletown, were: Marcy[5], born March 29, 1731; Reynold Marvin[5], July 7, 1732; *William[5], December 10, 1733; Abijah[5], March 11, 1735; Abigail[5], August 5, 1736; Martha[5], July 18, 1738, died 1740; Anna[5] and Martha[5], April 27, 1740; Ruth[5], January 1, 1742; Samuel[5], September 2, 1743; Sibyl[5], September 5, 1747; Sarah[5], September 9, 1749.

Worcester County Warnings, page 7. Bolton: Captain Abijah[5] Moore and wife Eunice from Princeton, had the following children recorded in Bolton: William[6], Rufus[6], Bathsheba[6], Tamar[6], Abijah[6], Gideon[6], Eunice[6], and Jephah[6], born May 11, 1766. Order of names uncertain. These parents and their children settled in Putney, March 6, 1769, in what was afterwards called the Moore neighborhood near the home of Captain John Kathan. William died 1815; Rufus died 1838; Bathsheba, no record; Tamar married Elisha Hubbard of Putney about 1773; Abijah died 1852, aged 94; Gideon died 1837, aged 77; Eunice, no record; Jephtha [Jephah], born May 11, 1766. Abijah[5], the father of these children, and David Moore[5], his cousin and son of Isaac[4], were captains in the Revolution, and seven of their sons and sons-in-law were engaged in that war. Samuel[5], born September 2, 1743, a Revolutionary

*See Appendix P.

pensioner, served in the Massachusetts Continental line, died August 1, 1829, aged 86 nearly. He was placed on the pension rolls of Vermont, August 7, 1818. Rufus Moore, born 1745, Rufus Moore, born 1749, were also Windham county pensioners. Willard Moore and Newell Moore were residents of Putney before 1790. Newell died in 1855, aged 88. Polly, his wife, died in 1869, aged 82. They had a son, Archibald Allen Moore, who was drowned in Sacketts brook June 8, 1802, and was buried in the old Kathan cemetery. His inscription lines read as follows:

My body late was hale,
  My blooming cheeks were red,
But now alas are pale,
  And numbered with the dead.
I little thought of death,
  Until the victor came,
Alas he closed my breath
  And spoiled my youthful frame

NOTE.—Peter Stickney of Dummerston, born April 7, 1761, enlisted April 1, 1778, in Colonel Jonathan Reed's Regiment, Captain Isaac Wood's Company, and afterwards in Captain David Moore's Company, August 3, 1780, to reinforce the Continental army in Rhode Island. [Mass. Archives.]

EARLY MARRIAGES OF MOORES IN PUTNEY.

December 11, 1776, William Moore and Martha Graham.
June 9, 1782, William Moore and Lydia Shipley.
August 19, 1782, Gideon Moore and Arvilla Hubbent [Hubbard].
November 27, 1782, Hezekiah Moore and Hannah Franklin.
December 1, 1782, John Wallis and Olive Moor.
January 23, 1785, Caleb Moore and Katherine Willard.
July 31, 1785, John Moore, Jun., and Susanna Underwood.
September 7, 1786, Abijah Moore 3d and Rebecca McWain.
April 7, 1787, Abijah Moore and Susanna Hubbeant of Keene.
April 7, 1787, Paul Moore and Eunice Townsend.
January 7, 1788, George Metcalf and Lucinda Moore.
November 9, 1787, Sewell Moore and Mehitabel Dodge.
January 19, 1789, William Poole and Lois Moore.
October 23, 1783, Eli Powers and Thankful Moore.

March 23, 1793, Jephthah Moore and Zilpha Jewett.

April 2, 1797, Rufus Moore and Betsey Moore.

Rufus and Betsey Moore had daughter Martha, born February 6, 1799.

Gideon and Arvilla Moore had Unity, born February 28, 1783; Holland, born August 10, 1785; Pedee [Bedee], born December 27, 1787, died young; Luary, born September 15, 1789; Calvin, born December 29, 1796; Russell, born November 17, 1798.

Elisha Hubbard married Tamar Moore, daughter of Abijah and Eunice Moore of Putney. Children: Abigail, born September 19, 1774; Eunice, July 18, 1776; Susanna, January 17, 1778; Elisha, February 17, 1780; Tamar, September 21, 1781; Dolly, July 7, 1783; Abel, February 18, 1785; Otis, September 2, 1786; Anna, April 24, 1788; Peter, September 13, 1789; Sally, August 2, 1792; Delana, February 1, 1795; Betsey, June 24, 1797; Abijah, February 4, 1799; George, October 5, 1802. Moved from Putney to Rochester, Vt. John Goodwin and wife, Martha Moore, had children as recorded on Putney records: Elizabeth, born June 30, 1773, married Eleazer Goodwin, February 6, 1791; Sarah, born May 5, 1775, married John Kathan; Polly, born July 10, 1777, married John Gates; Hannah, born August 14, 1779, married John Black, Jr., of Putney; Lucy, born May 14, 1785; John, born April 6, 1796.

One Matthew Goodwin married April 7, 1799, Elizabeth Powers, both of Putney.

Prentice Willard and wife Mindwell had a son Prentice, born October 16, 1790. The father died in 1796 and a lone monument marks his burial place in the central part of Putney Great Meadows.

Dr. Jonathan Moore of Putney married Rebecca Stevens in 1799 and removed to Dummerston, where he bought a homestead with a few acres of land just south of the Asa Knight place. His parents were John[5] Moore of Bolton, who married, August 30, 1757, Unity Willard of Lunenburg, Mass. She and Amity Willard were twins and were born at Lunenburg October 31, 1737, and were daughters of Jonathan and Keziah Willard. Jonathan[6] Moore was born about 1770. He had a sister Susan[6], born about 1772, died in Putney in 1851, aged 78; also a brother, Paul[6] Moore. Dr. Moore's wife was from Plainfield, Conn., and was a daughter of Nehemiah and Hepzibah (Kellum) Stevens. Her father was a Revolutionary soldier and died in 1781. His daughter, Esther Stevens, born in January,

1777, married Hon. Phineas White of Putney, July 5, 1801, died September 25, 1858, aged 81. Judge White, her husband, died July 6, 1847, aged 76. His daughter, Frances M. White, married Lawyer John Kimball of Putney, who graduated from Dartmouth College in 1822. Hepzibah Kellum Stevens, the mother of Judge White's wife, was a daughter of Abigail Kimball of England.

The children of Dr. Jonathan and Rebecca (Stevens) Moore were: Esther, born in Putney, July 4, 1798, married first, Rev. Luke Whitcomb, who died at Savannah, Georgia, leaving his young wife with a little daughter named Rebecca. She married, second, Rev. Moses Chase of Plattsburg, N. Y., and afterwards moved to a small village called Moore's Corner, N. Y. John Stevens Moore was born in Dummerston, March 24, 1800; Rebecca, born April 29, 1802, married a Seymour; Sophia Willard, born January 26, 1804, died September 24, 1804; Sophia Willard second, born August 22, 1805, married, in 1836, Elijah Edmund Hayward, formerly of Bridgewater, but at that time living in Hadley, Mass. He died in 1878, and his widow in 1883. The wife of Dr. Moore died in Dummerston and her mother, Mrs. Hepzibah Stevens, who was living here at the time, went to Putney to live with her daughter, Mrs. John Kimball, who was younger than Mrs. Moore. Mrs. Stevens died in Putney aged 66 years and was buried in the Kimball lot at the head of the row of graves.

Mrs. Abby L. Williams, a daughter of Judge White of Putney, was a resident of Trinidad, Colorado, in February, 1899, and Mrs. Esther Hayward Warner, a granddaughter of Dr. Jonathan Moore, resides in Florence, Mass. Dr. Moore was noted in the early part of the last century for his "Essence of Life," which he made by the barrel. His garden was mainly devoted to the growth of poppies, which formed one of the ingredients of his celebrated medicine.

Lancaster Records, page 124: John[5] Moore, son of John[4] and Susanna (Willard) Moore, married Anna Gates, March 4, 1767. Children: John[6], born December 26, 1767; Samuel[6], July 5, 1769; James[6], September 18, 1771, at Sterling; Thomas[6], July 15, 1774, at Sterling; William[6], August 17, 1778, died February 26, 1818; Nancy[6], August 26, 1782; Archibald[6] and Artemas[6], April 30, 1786, at Worcester, or July 2, 1786, Worcester Records; Henry[6], November 11, 1790, at Sudbury, killed in battle with British and Indians at Brownstown, August 3, 1812.

Massachusetts Marriages.

Page 40. Jonas Moore and Dinah Whitcomb, January 11, 1764. Page 3. Jonah Moore of Worcester and Elizabeth Bemis of Spencer, July 10, 1755. Bolton, page 42. Abel Moor and Mrs. Betty Whitcomb, January 11, 1764. Lunenburg, page 35. John Moors, Jr., of Bolton and Unity Willard, August 30, 1757. Rutland, page 22. Phineas Moore and Anna Rice, June 14, 1753. Bolton, page 43. Phineas Moor and Sarah Nurss [Nurse] November 27, 1770. Shrewsbury, page 80. Isaac Moor of Bolton and Mary Bigelow, June 2, 1768. Bolton, page 40. Samuel Moor and Zeresh Houghton, August 19, 1747. Samuel and Zeresh Moore were the parents of Rufus Moore, born August 28, 1760. He married Rachel Moore, his cousin; settled on Dummerston West Hill at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Their children were: Martin, born February 11, 1804; Abel, born January 24, 1806; Emily, born January 26, 1808. Martin married Dolly Dean and had Martin H., Rufus A., Laura, and George D. Moore, now of Arlington, Mass., and president of The Arlington Cöoperative Bank. Rufus Moor died December 5, 1836. Rachel, his wife, died April 2, 1855, aged 88 years. They were buried on Dummerston Hill but no memorial tablets mark their graves.

Massachusetts Marriages. Page 5: Jonathan Moore and Sarah Gates of Worcester, February 27, 1754. Page 6, David Moor of Leicester and Eleanor Rice of Worcester, October 11, 1745. Page 7, John Moore and Esther Bigelow, both of Worcester, September 11, 1760. Page 8, Silas Moore and Mary Jennison, February 4, 1761. Page 9, Asa Moore and Mary Cook of Worcester, April 12, 1764. Page 10, John Moore and Persis Gates, August 18, 1768. Page 13, Sarah Moore of Worcester and Daniel Gates of Fullam [Dummerston], November 13, 1775.

John Moore, the immigrant ancestor of the Moores in central Massachusetts, was in Sudbury in 1642; took the oath of fidelity at Sudbury, July 9, 1645. He subscribed to the Covenant of Lancaster, January 11, 1653, and 40 acres of land were laid out in his name in the first grant, September 30, 1653. He was a prominent citizen and a prosperous farmer. His will was dated August 25, 1668, was allowed April 7, 1674. In it he mentions his wife Eliza-

beth, sons John, William, Jacob, Joseph and Benjamin; daughters Elizabeth, Mary, and Lydia. His signature was John More.

Pope's Pioneers of Massachusetts states that John[1] Moore of Sudbury married Elizabeth, daughter of Philemon Whale of Sudbury, a weaver who was made freeman May 10, 1648. His wife died 20th of 4th month 1647, when he married, second, Sarah, widow of Thomas Cakebread. She died December, 165—, and he married, third, Elizabeth (Griffin, says Savage) who died November 8, 1688. Philemon died February 22, 1675 (Pope), February 22, 1676 (Savage), leaving property to William[2], Jacob[2], Joseph[2], and Benjamin[2], children of his daughter, Elizabeth Moore, wife of John[1] Moore.

Sudbury Records.

Benjamin[2] married Dorothy Wright, November 11, 1686. Children: Dorothy[3], born September 18, 1687; Hezekiah[3], September 13, 1696; Comfort[3], January 8, 1703; Prudence[3], July 22, 1704. Joseph[2], and Lydia Moore had children: Joseph[3], born August 1, 1671; Hannah[3], January 2, 1674; Thomas[3], December 9, 1676; Benjamin[3], May 5, 1679; Mary[3], May 7, 1681; John[3], May 8, 1683; Lydia[3], January 5, 1684; Elizabeth[3], September 28, 1685.

William Moore married Tamar Rice, January 21, 1716; had quite a large family born in Sudbury and then moved to Rutland.

Mary Moor married Math Gibs, November 12, 1678.

Elizabeth Moor married Henry Rice, December 27, 1716.

Asa Moore and Persis Knight married in Sudbury, November 8, 1734.

MIDDLESEX COURT RECORDS.

Copied and in Genealogical Library.

Sudbury.

Uriah Moore and Abigail Haynes, married October 5, 1721.

Elias Moore and Susannah Tomson, married July 9, 1724.

Edward Moore and Keziah Goodenow, married February 19, 1722-23, by Hopestill Brown, Esq.

Eliab Moor and Keziah Stone, married March 5, 1727-8.

Zebiah Moor and Benjamin How, married June 4, 1728.

Hezekiah Moor and Mary Haynes, married June 27, 1728.

Jacob Moor and Rebecca Robins, married November 4, 1729.

Thankful Moore and Joseph Johnson, both of Marlboro, married at Sudbury, November 11, 1735. Ephraim Moore and Dorothy Britnal, married May 11, 1736. They settled at Rutland, Mass.

Mary Moore and David Stone, married May 24, 1743.

Peter Moore and Mary Goodenow, married June 10, 1719, by Mr. Israel Loring.

The Willard Proprietors of Real Estate in Putney, Dummerston, Westminster, and Chesterfield, N. H.

Several of the Moore families, allied by marriage to the Kathan families, who were early settlers in town, married into the Willard family. The first deed of land registered on the land records of Dummerston was in 1754 and was granted to Colonel Josiah Willard, who was commander of Fort Dummer from 1740 to 1750, for 1,600 acres of land purchased of the original proprietors. Twelve persons by the name of Willard were proprietors of land in Westminster on the eleventh of June, 1760, when the time for fulfilling the charter was extended. The same number of Willards were landed proprietors in Chesterfield, N. H., also John Moore, who married Unity Willard, August 30, 1757, a daughter of Jonathan Willard of Lunenburg, Mass. John and Unity Willard Moore were the parents of Dr. Jonathan Moore of Dummerston. John Moore was son of John and Susanna (Willard) Moore, who were married in Lancaster, Mass., March 19, 1723-4.

Prentice Kathan, son of John and Lois (Moore) Kathan, was named after some relative on his mother's side named Prentice Willard, either the proprietor of land in Westminster, or Prentice Willard of a younger generation, who died in Putney, March 25, 1796, aged 47 years, and to whose memory a lone monument was erected and now stands near the central part of the Great Meadows in Putney, at one time owned by Colonel Josiah Willard, to whom, with others, the township of Putney was chartered, December 26, 1753. Possibly Unity Moore, the wife of Prentice Kathan, was the daughter of John and Unity Willard Moore, instead of Abijah and Eunice Moore, as suggested on another page. Her name is inscribed on a monument in Westmoreland, with that of her husband, Prentice

Thomas Alexander Kathan, Father of Reid A. Kathan.

Kathan, as Unity Kathan. Fairbanks Moor, a brother of Captain John Kathan's wife, Martha Moore, married Judith Bellows, whose mother, Mrs. Dorcas Cutler Willard, married Benjamin Bellows, father of Colonel Benjamin Bellows of Walpole, N. H.

The Kathan and the Moore Families Allied by Marriage.

Lines of Ancestry.

Captain John Kathan married about 1727 Martha Moore, sister of Captain Fairbanks Moor, whose parents were John[3] and Hassadiah (Fairbanks) Moore. John[3] was the son of John[2], who married Anna Smith of Sudbury; and John[2] was son of John[1] Moore, the immigrant ancestor, who married Elizabeth Whale. John Kathan, Jr., son of Captain John, married Lois Moore of Bolton, Mass., September 11, 1766. She was doubtless a daughter of some one of the Abijah[5] Moore families in Bolton, descending from Abijah[4], Richard[3], Jacob[2], John[1]. John Junior's daughter, Lois Kathan, married Abel Moore, whose parents were, probably, Abel and Mrs. Betty (Whitcomb) Moore of Bolton, married January 11, 1764. Prentice Kathan married Unice Moore about 1802, whose parents were, doubtless, John and Unity (Willard) Moore. His brother, John Kathan, married Sally Goodwin, daughter of Martha[6] Moore, the wife of John Goodwin. Martha[6] Moore was born July 14, 1752, and her parents were, Asa[5] and Sarah Heywood Moore. Asa[5] Moore was born in Sudbury, October 11, 1719, and was son of Captain James[4] and Comfort (Rice) Moore.

Captain James[4] Moore's line of descent is Jacob[3], Jacob[2], John[1].

Martha[6] Moore and John Goodwin, her husband, were the parents of Sally Goodwin, wife of John Kathan, son of John, Junior, and grandson of Captain John Kathan. John and Sally Goodwin were the parents of Clarissa Kathan, who married Paine Bigelow, and whose daughter, Ellen C. Bigelow, married William Eastwood of Rochester, New York. Mrs. Eastwood is greatly interested in tracing her line of ancestry, not only on the Kathan side, but also on the side of the Moores, of whom she is a descendant in the ninth generation.

Chapter VII.

Daniel Kathan, Second, 1760-1804.

He was son of Alexander Kathan, Esq., and was born in Worcester, Mass., October 15, 1760. His father bought him a farm in the south part of the town in 1784. He married Olive Lamb of Putney, August 26, 1787, and removed to his farm, which he occupied several years. He was not a man of robust health and, judging from his father's will, had much sickness in his family. He died in the prime of life, September 4, 1804, aged 44 years. His wife had died the previous year, January 25, 1803, in the 32d year of her age. They left a family of seven small children who were cared for by their grandfather, Alexander, until a home could be provided for them elsewhere. Thomas, the eldest, was born November 25, 1788, married Sarah Dolph in Brattleboro, Vt., and removed to New Lebanon in Columbia County, N. Y., some thirty miles southeast from Albany. Lucy, born May 9, 1790, and Caty, born December 22, 1791, probably died young, as no trace of them has been found. Anna, born February 7, 1795, married Alpheus Pratt of Brattleboro, May 21, 1812. Emory was born May 23, 1797; Wyman Lamb, December 9, 1798; and Orison, July 31, 1801. Olive Lamb, the mother of these children, was evidently a sister of Lieutenant James Lamb, an early settler in Newfane, from the fact that her son, Emory Kathan, after his father's death in 1804, when the child was seven years old, went to live with an uncle living in Newfane. Lieutenant James Lamb came from Spencer, Mass., to Newfane. His parents were John and Abigail (Smith) Lamb of Spencer, whose children born in that town, were: James, born April 14, 1753; John, March 22, 1755; Abigail, July 20, 1757; Nathaniel, March 22, 1760; Mary, July 6, 1762; Isaac, December 30, 1764. These are all the names given in the History of Spencer. Several other children were doubtless born to these parents, as the father was only 37 years old when his son Isaac was born and the mother 31 years old. John Lamb and Abigail Smith were married April 21, 1752. He died January 13, 1796, aged 69. She died May 7, 1799, aged 66. Their daughter, Olive Lamb, was born in

1772, and Fletcher Lamb of Putney was doubtless an elder brother. He was the father of Russell Lamb, who died October 10, 1881, aged 82 years.

John Lamb of Spencer was son of Jonathan, Sr., and was born March 5, 1727. Jonathan was said to be a descendant of Colonel Joshua Lamb, one of the proprietors of Leicester and Spencer. Lieutenant James Lamb of Newfane had a son, Charles, born about 1783, and who died April 26, 1813, aged 30. He was the father of George W., born June 20, 1809, and Charles Pinkney, born July 21, 1811, and their mother was Ruth Stearns, a sister of John Foster Stearns of Dummerston, who after the death of Charles Lamb, her husband, married Moses Sabin of Newfane. Silas Lamb, brother of Charles, married first Sally Laughton, daughter of Jacob Laughton of Dummerston. She died November 29, 1831, aged 51 years. He married, second, Laura Keyes of Putney, November 11, 1832. Her name is registered on the town records of Putney as Sally Keyes. The children of Silas and Sally (Laughton) Lamb were: Charlotte, born November 2, 1805; Artemas, September 1, 1807; Edwin, May 24, 1810; Horace, November 30, 1811; Maria, December 6, 1815; Larkin, December 18, 1817; Dana, September 12, 1820; Emory Spencer, March 11, 1824; Betsey Laughton, September 16, 1826.

Lieutenant James Lamb married first, Charlotte Howard; second, Lydia (Cushing) Stearns. He died in Newfane, January 11, 1836, aged 82 years.

Emory Kathan, 1797-1849.

Was seven years old when he went to Newfane to live with his uncle, James Lamb. After a residence there of several years, he married Mary Hall of Townshend, Vt., and removed to that town, in which he died May 10, 1849. His widow was living in 1883 at the age of 83 years. They had two sons, Lucius H., who died about 1885, and Theodore E., who died at the age of 28 years. Mr. Kathan's brother, Orison, married and removed to Ohio. After a lapse of twenty-five years, he came to Vermont and made his brother Emory a short visit. He returned to his western home and no further tidings were ever received from him.

Mr. Kathan lived in Harmonyville, a small village located in the southern part of Townshend, which has a gristmill, chair-stock factory, and about fifteen dwellings. Its name was derived through somewhat ridiculous circumstances, as follows: About 1828 or 1830, the little village was at the zenith of its glory. William R. Shafter was in trade where B. D. Pratt's dwelling now, 1883, stands, having succeeded Emory Kathan, who erected the building, and Jacob Fish carried on a custom saw, grist and flouring-mill, while the little settlement throughout had a general air of sprightliness and progress. Townshend village, only a half-mile distant being somewhat tinged with jealousy, dubbed the little village "Tin Pot." The imputation suggested by this title the aggressive hamlet could not brook, so it retaliated by naming Townshend village "Flybug," and called a council of war, at which it was decided to give their own village a name worthy of its merits. Accordingly, after much debate, Harmonyville was decided upon as the proper appellation. Emory Kathan painted two signs bearing this legend, nailing one to each end of the bridge that crossed the West river. They were soon pulled down by youths from the rival village, however, though not until the name had become established, which has always clung to the place.

Wyman Lamb Kathan, 1798-1832.

Married July 31, 1825, Laura Burnham, sister of Rhoda, who married John Kathan, and daughter of Roswell Burnham of Westmoreland, N. H. Their children were: Amandrin, born October 9, 1825, married about 1855, Augusta M., daughter of Moses Ware, a Brattleboro shoemaker for many years. Mr. Kathan was employed many years by the Estey Organ Company, but retired from business some ten or fifteen years before the close of life, having accumulated considerable property. He and his wife were a long time active members of the Centre church in Brattleboro. She was a woman of great kindness of heart, thoroughly interested in all community and public affairs. She was born in Brattleboro June 29, 1827, and died December 6, 1892. Her father, Moses Ware, was born March 2, 1808, and died April 25, 1885. Her mother, Eliza E. Ware, was born April 28, 1805, and died April 29, 1877. Her sister, Anna E., born August 3, 1841,

died unmarried, May 25, 1879. Mr. Kathan died at his home on High Street, February 20, 1895.

He left an estate valued at $20,000. His house was richly furnished throughout, and his library contained many valuable books. Mr. Kathan and wife both died without making a will and left no children to inherit their property. His half-brother, Herbert Knight, was the nearest of kin and inherited all their property, except $1,500, belonging to Mrs. Kathan, whose estate had to be settled before that of her husband, and that amount went to her brother, and the balance to her husband's estate.

Marinda Kathan, born October 5, 1827, died January 13, 1847; Eliza, born February 13, 1831. Wyman L. Kathan died February 25, 1832, aged 33 years. His will was dated May 5, 1831. At that time he lived at the south end of the Kathan Meadows near Mill brook on a farm which was leased to him, August 12, 1822, and which he afterwards bought of Pliny Dickenson of Walpole, N. H., for $1,000, January 12, 1825, a few months before his marriage. His widow married June 7, 1834, Job Knight of Dummerston and had two children, Caroline, who died of consumption, June 18, 1857, aged 22 years, and Herbert, who is now a resident of Brattleboro. Their mother died October 17, 1842.

Thomas Kathan, 1788-1816.

Married Sarah Dolph, December 25, 1806, removed to New Lebanon, Columbia County, N. Y., where he died May 21, 1816, aged 27 years. Soon after his death, his widow removed to Addison, Steuben County, N. Y. Their children were Olive Adaline, born June 10, 1808, married Henry Wombough, October 18, 1827, died July 30, 1835; Eliza Arena, born February 12, 1810, married Otis Whittenhall, January 18, 1827, died December 2, 1895; George Washington, born April 1, 1812, died May 23, 1812; Daniel Thomas, born August 3, 1813, died January 3, 1815; Thomas Alexander, born December 6, 1815, married Sarah M. Gray, October 21, 1841, died November 10, 1863, at South Oxford, New York.

Olive A. Kathan, 1808-1835.

Married Henry Wombough, October 18, 1827, had five children: Maria Kathan, born May 9, 1828, married Charles S. Ames; Har-

riet Frances, born February 10, 1830, married Jacob V. Graham; Pamelia Baldwin, born November 3, 1831, married William Stradella; Eliza Arena, born August 3, 1833, married Fred Hober; George W., born December 26, 1834, married Caroline Clark.

Eliza A. Kathan, 1810-1895.

Married Otis Whittenhall, had six children: Sarah L., born November 2, 1827, married Lewis M. Waters, died March 15, 1854; Thomas Alexander, born April 12, 1829, married Sarah Shoemaker; William Henry, born May 17, 1831, married Louisa L. Phillips, died November 15, 1868; James U., born May 28, 1834; Frances Adaline, born September 18, 1838, married Edward M. Johnson, March 10, 1857; Jane Eliza, born November 5, 1840, married John G. Blampied in August 1860.

Thomas Alexander Kathan, 1815-1863.

Married Sarah M. Gray, had four children: Sarah Jane, born January 5, 1843, died May 24, 1847; Agnes C., born May 9, 1844, married Frank Shepard, May 6, 1873, and has no children; Cora Eliza, born November 4, 1851, married Edwin Clarence Sherwood and has no children; Reid Alexander, born April 30, 1855, married Sarah Weil Butler, June 6, 1899. He was born in Brattleboro, Vermont, December 6, 1815, and with the family moved to New Lebanon, Columbia County, N. Y., east of the Hudson river and west of Massachusetts, where his father, Thomas Kathan, died May 21, 1816, aged 27 years. Shortly afterwards, his widow with her three children then living, removed to Addison, Steuben County, N. Y., in the southern part of the state, two hundred miles west of New Lebanon, where her son, Thomas Alexander, became the first male representative of the Kathans in that part of the state. His sister, Eliza A., born in Brattleboro in 1810, and who lived to be 85 years old, remembered distinctly the circumstance of her mother's removal to Addison where she had brothers and sisters living.

One of her brothers went to New Lebanon in a wagon and brought the mother and her three children to Steuben County. In making the journey they crossed the Hudson river at Albany on a flat boat, Mrs. Kathan driving the team while the crossing was made.

Reid Alexander Kathan, of New York City.

After her son, Thomas Alexander, had finished his school days, he was employed in a store until about twenty years of age, when he started out around the country with a horse and wagon, selling goods. A few years later he engaged in the lumber business. Steuben County at that time was thickly wooded, and a very profitable industry was rafting logs down the river to Baltimore. On one of these trips, he caught a severe cold, causing him to lose his health, which he never entirely regained, although he lived many years afterwards.

About 1854 he bought a farm in Addison upon which he lived until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he moved to Jersey City and again engaged in the lumber business until the summer of 1863, when his health became very poor, and he moved to South Oxford, Chenango County, where he died November 10, 1863, aged nearly 48 years. In the old "Ten Broeck" cemetery at South Oxford, a fine granite monument was erected to his memory. His widow, who died in 1898, and was a descendant of the Ten Broecks, is also laid to rest in the same burial ground along with her ancestors for many generations.

The portrait of Thomas Alexander Kathan which appears in this publication, was contributed by his son, Reid Alexander Kathan, in kind remembrance of his father, who had a deep and true love for his children.

Reid Alexander Kathan.

Born in Addison, Steuben County, New York, April 30, 1855. He moved with his mother and sisters when nine years old to Oxford, N. Y., where he lived for six years and attended the academy, which at that time, as well as for many years previous, was considered one of the best institutions of the kind in the state. During 1870 he took a course at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., from which he was the youngest student to receive a diploma, and graduated with a record of 90 per cent. Then, being placed upon his own resources, he found it necessary, instead of aiming to acquire a higher education, to seek employment. He came to New York and secured a position as clerk in one of the large dry goods stores. He was occasionally referred to as a graduate of A. T. Stewart & Co., a firm at that time with a great

reputation for having had many young employes who afterwards developed as among the cleverest and most successful business and professional men. He still resides in New York, and for the past twenty-five years has been engaged in the silk business continuously in Broome Street. His father having died when he was young, it was more than twenty years before he met another man bearing the name of Kathan. He has traveled extensively on business, not only in the United States but also in Europe. His portrait appears among the illustrations in this volume, by request of the author, who is personally acquainted with Mr. Kathan and will vouch for him as a man, strong-limbed, clear-eyed, stout-hearted, clean-minded, and able to hold his own in this great world of work and strife and ceaseless effort.

The Wombough Family Record.

Maria Kathan Wombough and Charles S. Ames were married September 5, 1849, and had one child, Frances Rachel, born September 29, 1850, and married Denton D. Cooley, September 6, 1863; died August 11, 1882. Twins were born to them but died infants.

Harriet Frances Wombough and Jacob V. Graham were married September 20, 1852; had one child, Clara, born April 29, 1855, and married Frank G. Parsons, June 28, 1877 and had one child, Graham, born June 18, 1880. Pamelia Baldwin Wombough and William Stradella were married July 1, 1856. Children: Withelm, born 1864, married Frances Gillett, November 6, 1890. Children, Augusta Gillett, born May 8, 1894, and Charles Gillett, born January 29, 1898; Alberta Stradella was born December 26, 1869. Eliza A. Wombough and Fred Hober were married November 20, 1859, and had no children. George W. Wombough and Caroline Clark had one child. Olive, born August 2, 1859, married Horace Daniels and had one child, Harry Daniels, born October, 1880.

The Whittenhall Family Record.

Sarah Whittenhall and Lewis Waters had one child that died young. Thomas Alexander Whittenhall and Sarah Shoemaker had nine children. William Henry Whittenhall and Louisa Phillips had one child, Fred Whittenhall, born June, 1853, died October 1, 1877.

GEORGE FRANK KATHAN.

Frances Adaline Whittenhall and Edward M. Johnson had one child, Jane P. W. Johnson, born August 8, 1859, married November 19, 1879, Willard E. Yeager and had one child Willita, born October 29, 1880, died young. Jane Eliza Whittenhall and John Blampied had three children: Fannie M., born September 25, 1861, married Thomas J. Winne; Harrie Edward, born June 10, 1863, married Louisa Clayton Smith; and Belle Kathan, who married Oliver A. Quayle, November 11, 1891. Fannie M. Blampied and Thomas J. Winne had one child, Willard Winne, born June, 1898. Harrie Edward Blampied and Louise C. Smith had one child, Alida Blampied, born December, 1893. Belle Kathan Blampied and Oliver A. Quayle had three children: Oliver, born March 6, 1893, Edith born November 5, 1894, and Howard, born March 9, 1896.

Mary Kathan, 1756-1850.

The eldest child of Alexander Kathan, married Elihu Sargeant and had seven children. Elihu, born November 13, 1780; Molly, born November 22, 1781; Clarissa, born April 19, 1783; Thomas, born December 19, 1784; Alexander, born March 8, 1787; Chester, born April 28, 1789, died same year; and George, born January 28, 1797. Elihu Sargeant died December 1, 1833. Mary Kathan, his wife, died December 18, 1850, aged 94 years, 2 months.

Thomas Kathan, 1764-1838.

The third son of Alexander, Esq., was born April 30, 1764, and married May 22, 1803, Anna Burnham. She died and he married, second, Abigail Haven, daughter of David and Abigail Haven, September 17, 1829. Thomas Kathan died July 15, 1838, aged 74. His widow married, second, Benjamin Streeter, third, Leonard Maxwell. Elizabeth, youngest child of Alexander Kathan, born December 25, 1767, died unmarried, January 13, 1828, aged 60. Her death was caused by a fall down the cellar stairs.

John Kathan, 1758-1833.

The eldest son of Alexander, Esq., married, first, Polly, sister of Bethany, wife of Jesse Knight of Dummerston. They were daughters of Job Perry of Putney. Polly died March 8, 1791, aged 23

years. He married, second, Rebecca, daughter of John Severy of Worcester, Mass. She died December 25, 1837, aged 79 years. He died April 10, 1833, aged 74 years. By the first marriage he had one child, John, born November 6, 1790; by the second marriage, one child, Polly, born March 16, 1794, married July 3, 1811, Squire Spaulding of Dummerston, who settled in Chesterfield, N. H., soon after 1815. She died February 22, 1885, aged 90 years, 11 months, 6 days. Her age united with that of her aunt, Mary Kathan Sargeant, 94 years, 2 months, amounts to 185 years. Her grandfather, Alexander Kathan, died at the age of 95 years, 9 months, and his second wife, Mary Hart Davenport, lived to be 98 years and 3 months old. The united ages of these four persons amounts to 379 years.

JOHN KATHAN, GRANDSON OF ALEXANDER.

Chapter VIII.

John Kathan, 1790-1859.

Mr. Kathan was the only son of John Kathan, born 1758, and married Rhoda Burnham, daughter of Roswell and Rhoda (Hudson) Burnham, of Westmoreland, N. H., who was born December 3, 1800, and died January 3, 1860. He died October 19, 1859. Rhoda Hudson was born in Chesterfield, N. H., May 8, 1778, and was the daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Holman) Hudson. Mr. Kathan lived on the ancestral homestead, settled by his grandfather, Alexander Kathan, in 1761. Alexander Kathan willed his farm to his son Thomas, born 1764; and as Thomas had no children to inherit the estate, his father made provision in his will that the property should come into the possession of his son John, born 1758, and after him, into the possession of John, Jr., born 1790. Thomas and his brother John occupied the farm together until September 19, 1829, when Thomas sold to John Kathan, Jr., for $1,200, one equal undivided half of the property, "which is the whole of lot No. 15, and is the same farm lately occupied by Alexander Kathan, late of Dummerston, deceased." On the same day that Thomas Kathan sold John, Jr., one undivided half of the old farm, he leased to him the other undivided half and a certain piece of land west of the old farm, called the Rhodes lot, containing fifteen acres. Previous to 1829 a new part was built to the house and provision was made in the lease regarding its occupation. Provision was also made for the care of Thomas Kathan's stepmother. In August, 1843, the old homestead barely escaped destruction by a violent wind or hurricane, that prostrated several acres of forest trees on the hills west of the buildings. The hurricane swept down across the plain, leveling the trees in its path, making a direct course towards the house, around which it made a sudden turn, shaking up the stately old elms furiously and spending its force not far to the eastward. The last of the old growth pines on the Alexander Kathan farm was cut down in 1881. John Kathan and Adin A. Dutton cut one about 1855 that measured 139 feet in length and 118 feet in length of logs.

A second growth pine was cut on Slate Rock hill one and a half mile south from the Kathan farm that sawed out 2,157 feet of boards.

It was during Mr. Kathan's residence on the farm that the school house, half a mile north from his place in District No. 4, was burned on the night before the Fourth of July, 1841. A party of lawless chaps in Putney went to Brattleboro that evening and on their midnight carousal home found pleasure in making a bonfire of the old school house. It was not rebuilt until the fall of 1843. At a school meeting held May 29, 1843, in the shop of John Kathan, it was voted to accept his proposal to furnish all the timber for the frame of the new school building as his share of the tax. Samuel Johnson, Wilder Knight and Alanson Gates were chosen a committee to build the house 26 feet long, 20 feet wide and 18 feet between joists. The district was divided in regard to the location of the school house. At one meeting, it was voted to locate it on the east side of the stage road, at another on the west side. At a meeting held August 11, 1843, the prudential committee were instructed to notify the selectmen to locate the school house. It was finally decided to locate it on John Kathan's land next to Arba Clark's line, where it now stands.

The Family Record of John and Rhoda Kathan.

Louisa, born February 5, 1819, married Wilder Knight, July 2, 1839; Horace, born November 9, 1821, died March 12, 1831; Aurelia S., born February 28, 1823, married Wm. A. Dutton, September 10, 1850; Adaline E., born June 14, 1825, married Orrin Kathan, September 14, 1856; Fanny M., born February 18, 1829, married Adin A. Dutton, January 1, 1850; Ellen E., born February 26, 1831, married Larkin G. Cole, April 13, 1858; John H., born March 23, 1833, married Fanny M. Newman, August 9, 1856; George Frank, born November 18, 1835, married Eliza C. Ware, May 5, 1860; Kingsley S., born July 2, 1838, died December 27, 1864; Henry H., born August 18, 1840, married Belle Belknap, May 6, 1863.

The family relatives of John Kathan, 1790-1859, contributed his portrait for this publication.

Louisa (Kathan) Knight.

From a Daguerreotype.

Louisa Kathan and Wilder Knight.

Biographical Record.

Louisa Kathan, the eldest child of John and Rhoda (Burnham) Kathan, married Wilder Knight, son of Captain Jesse and Polly (Fairbanks) Knight of Dummerston. They commenced their house keeping in Putney, Vt., where Mr. Knight was engaged in the cabinet making and undertaking business, which he carried on successfully until failing health compelled him to retire from active labor, and he and Mrs. Knight returned to the home of her parents where they remained until the fall of 1855, when they removed to Westmoreland, N. H., where they met with reverses and again returned to Dummerston. In the spring of 1857 Mr. Knight bought a small farm and gristmill near Dummerston Centre where he and his family lived until the spring of 1867, when they removed to Brattleboro and resided with their daughter, Mrs. Bond, many years. Mrs. Knight died June 29, 1884, aged 65 years. Mr. Knight was born in Dummerston, September 22, 1814, and died in Brattleboro, December 1, 1888, aged 74 years. They united with the Congregational church in early life, lived consistent Christian lives, and were much esteemed for their uprightness of character, showing unvarying kindness and thoughtfulness in all the relations of life. Their two children were: Jerome W. Knight, born in Dummerston, February 15, 1842, married February 15, 1869, Ella H., daughter of Asa Sherwin of Brattleboro. She died August 28, 1895. Mr. Knight has been in the employ of the Estey Organ Company 35 years, as chief inspector of organs. He spent two years in Europe, where he traveled extensively in the interest of the company, visiting many of the large cities on the continent and London in England.

Maria L. Knight was born September 28, 1843, and married October 3, 1865, Henry E. Bond of Dummerston, who was born October 7, 1841. In 1880 Mr. Bond entered the business of undertaker and has been continuously in it since that year, and at the present time is president of the Funeral Directors' Association. He has been successful in business and now occupies the first floor and basement of Bond's block, 19 Main Street, which is fitted up for his accommodation. Although a busy man, Mr. Bond has

found time to pass through all the chairs in the subordinate I. O. O. F. lodge and the encampment, and has held offices in the state grand lodge. He is well known in the Vermont National Guard, as a member of Company I, eight years, and commissary sergeant four years. Mr. Bond is a member of Columbian Lodge, F. and A. M., Bingham Chapter and Knights Templar, and of the Protective Grange. In the Congregational church, he was deacon for more than 18 years. Mrs. Bond is not only an active member of the church, but is prominent in several of the patriotic and benevolent societies existing in Brattleboro.

William H. Bond, their only child, was born February 19, 1872, and married, first, June 3, 1895, Ella Caroline, daughter of Harrison Morse of Brooklyn, N. Y., and granddaughter of the late Major-General Augustus Morse, of Massachusetts. She died May 14, 1897, leaving one son, Henry Harrison Morse Bond, born July 25, 1896. His father married, second, July 31, 1900, Lavinia Seymore, daughter of the late Chelsea W. Hubbard, of South Dakota. Mr. Hubbard was the son of Erastus and Fanny Frost Hubbard and grandson of Jacob and Dolly Kathan Frost, whose portraits appear in this volume. Mrs. Henry E. Bond is much interested in the Kathan history and has been instrumental in securing for it the portraits of Mrs. Louisa (Kathan) Knight, Mrs. Maria Louise Bond, William H. Bond, and H. H. Morse Bond, born July 25, 1896, "Little Morse," as she calls her grandson.

Horace Kathan, the second child of John and Rhoda Kathan, lost his life at the age of nine years by a singular accident. He was helping his father take off a kettle of hot maple sugar. The leg of the kettle caught on the side of the arch and tipped the contents on the boy. His father caught hold of him instantly and dipped him into a tub of cold sap which relieved him of pain for a short time, but was not effective in saving his life. He died nine days after the accident, aged nine years.

Aurelia S. Kathan and William A. Dutton.

The following appreciative obituary notice appeared in The Vermont Phœnix, August 18, 1899, two days after the death of Mr. Dutton. Mrs. Dutton, who was a very amiable and excellent woman, died May 19, 1892, aged 69 years.

Maria (Knight) Bond.

DEACON WILLIAM A. DUTTON.

His Death Occurred Wednesday After an Illness of Three Years With Softening of The Brain.

Deacon William A. Dutton, aged 74 years, died at his home on Main Street in Brattleboro, August 16, 1899. He had been ill with softening of the brain since August, 1896. Mr. Dutton was born in Castleton, Vt., September 8, 1825, and was a son of Adams and Salome Dutton. When a boy he moved with his parents to Fair Haven, where he lived on a farm until he was 21 years old. He then returned to Hydeville, a village in Castleton, where he learned the marble working business. From Hydeville he went to Townshend and formed a partnership with the late Deacon Estey of Brattleboro, Mr. Estey furnishing the capital and Mr. Dutton the labor. They drew their marble from Dorset in winter and worked it in summer. From Townshend the business was moved to Brattleboro about 1847 and was conducted in a shop which stood about where Whetstone block now stands. Mr. Estey afterwards sold his interest to Mr. Dutton's brother-in-law, John H. Kathan, and later Mr. Kathan bought Mr. Dutton's interest. About 1854 Mr. Dutton went to Sherbrooke, P. Q., and went into the marble business, accompanied by his brother, D. D. Dutton, who learned his trade there, and was with him six years. In 1870, or thereabouts, Mr. Dutton exchanged his business in Canada with Mr. Kathan and returned to Brattleboro, locating in the building on Depot street, which he occupied ever since.

Mr. Dutton joined the Congregational church by letter from the church in Sherbrooke in 1870. He was elected a member of the church committee in 1871 and in 1876 he was elected deacon, resigning in 1895 on account of ill health. His relations with the church and community, in business and otherwise, were characterized by an honesty and sincerity of purpose, and he was respected by all with whom he dealt, in both public and private life. He left two brothers, Dr. J. S. Dutton and D. D. Dutton, both of Brattleboro.

Adaline E. Kathan and Orrin Kathan.

Mrs. Kathan was a daughter of John and Rhoda Kathan, and her husband was a son of Gardner and Betsey (Townsend) Kathan.

Her grandfather was Alexander Kathan, Esq., who was a brother of John, the father of Gardner. She died July 19, 1863, aged 38 years. See Gardner Kathan record.

Fanny M. Kathan and Adin A. Dutton.

Their children were: Mary E., born September 22, 1851, died September 5, 1853; Myron F., born February 12, 1855; Hattie A., born September 20, 1856; Jennie F., born November 10, 1864.

Deacon Adin A. Dutton.

Mr. Dutton has been deacon of the Congregational church for thirty-three years, being chosen in 1868. His parents were Alonzo and Harriet (Goss) Dutton, and his grandparents were Samuel and Abigail (Hodgskins) Dutton. His great-grandfather, Samuel Dutton, married Rebecca French, a sister of William French, killed in the "Westminster massacre" in 1775. His ancestors settled in Dummerston before 1770 and came here from Billerica, Mass. His line of ancestry is as follows: Alonzo[8], Samuel[7], Samuel[6], Samuel[5], Samuel[4], John[3], Thomas[2], John[1], who was the Puritan ancestor and came to America from England, probably, with Governor Winthrop in 1630. Deacon Dutton's farm was first settled in Revolutionary times. The two-story dwelling in which he lives was built in 1803 by Asahael Webster, a blacksmith, whose shop stood south of the present buildings on the west side of the road. He bought the farm in 1797, sold it in 1805 and removed to Bennington, Vt. On his way over the Green Mountains to his new home, he stopped on the height of land overlooking the Connecticut valley, looked back over the region of his late home, and, turning from the beautiful landscape scenery before him, gave a long, long sigh and wept a last adieu. Samuel Dutton, Jr., grandfather of the present owner, resided on the farm at the time of his death, February 18, 1835, aged 63 years. Thomas Dutton, to whom the following deed was granted in 1674, was born in England in 1621 and came to America with his father.

Thomas Dutton, Sen., who was son of John Dutton, the Puritan ancestor, had several pieces of land granted to him in Billerica, Mass. The following is a copy of one of his deeds.

William H. Bond.

H. H. Morse Bond.

"The towne of Billerica hath granted to Thomas Dutton Senr as followeth

MARCH 1674.

They have granted to him twenty acres of land be it more or lesse lying in the north east of foxes meadow bounded by John Sheldon on ye west then running 36 degs. half west from north eighty pole bounded by foxes brook on ye north ye side lines are parallels it lyeth forty pole wide ye line at ye south end runes 60 degs. west from ye S. bounded by the Comon land south and north. The Condition of this grant is that ye said Thomas Dutton shall not have any power to sell or alienate any of the said land without ye consent of the towne unless it bee to his owne children lawfully borne and begotten of his body."

Billerica Book of Land Grants.

Myron F. Dutton married June 3, 1884, Alice E., daughter of Deacon Benjamin and Almira Buffum. She was born in Wilmington, Vt., October 29, 1859. Children: Everett P., born March 21, 1885; Edith A., born July 8, 1887; Ruth J., born January 23, 1893. Mr. Dutton is associated with his father, Deacon A. A. Dutton, in the management of the well-known ancestral farm. It was bought by his great-grandfather, Samuel Dutton, September 6, 1819, and after him came into the possession of his son, Alonzo Dutton, who owned the place many years. His successor was his only son, Adin A. Dutton, who relinquishes, at the age of more than three-score years and ten, the hardest part of the farm labor, and leaves the care and management principally to his only son, Myron F. Dutton, who is a prosperous farmer, interested in local history and public affairs, and represented the town in the Vermont Legislature of 1896. This farm, on which many improvements have been made in recent years, is located near the Connecticut river in East Dummerston. The well-built slate-stone walls along the roadside, the well-cultivated and productive fields, the neat-looking buildings, shaded by rows of stately maples, are evidences of good management by diligent and progressive farmers who own and occupy the banner farm of Dummerston. Mr. Dutton is greatly interested in the publication of the Kathan History, has spent considerable time in looking up information for the work, con-

tributed two illustrations, and was instrumental in securing money to pay the expense of his grandfather John Kathan's portrait. The two illustrations are, The Maple Sugar Orchard on the Alexander Kathan Farm, showing a view of the Kathan homestead, and a picture of the Kathan gun, powder horn, and inscription or name plate on the gun.

Hattie A. Dutton married December 31, 1874, Adin F. Miller, born in Dummerston, July 16, 1850, on the ancestral farm settled by his great-grandfather, Captain Vespasian Miller, a seafaring man, before he came to Dummerston in Revolutionary times. His son, Joseph Miller, was born in Dummerston in 1780. Adin F. is the son of Joseph Miller, born in 1817 and town clerk of Dummerston for fifty-two years, two months. Soon after the death of his father, May 10, 1901, aged 84 years, he resigned the office of first constable and tax collector, which he held for more than 16 years, and accepted the appointment of town clerk and treasurer made vacant by the death of his father. He was a member of the Vermont Legislature in 1888.

Jennie Frances Dutton, the youngest child of Deacon and Mrs. Adin A. Dutton, died at the home of her sister, Mrs. Adin F. Miller, January 31, 1901, aged 36 years. She had been ill since March, 1900, when she had a severe attack of the grip which developed into a lung trouble ending in consumption. Miss Dutton's life had been spent in her childhood home at the well-known parental homestead. She was a devoted member of the Congregational church, had for a long term of years taught the primary class in the Sunday school and had done much in many ways for the various members of this class. She was loved and esteemed by all in the circle who knew her well. Such a life as that of Miss Dutton is pictured in Whittier's hymn for a Quaker woman's burial:—

Her still and quiet life flowed on
As meadow streamlets flow,
Where fresher green reveals alone
The noiseless way they go.

The dear Lord's best interpreters
Are humble human souls;
The gospel of a life like hers
Is more than books or scrolls.

ELLEN E. KATHAN AND LARKIN G. COLE.

Mr. Cole was a son of Abel Cole of Westmoreland, N. H., where he was born May 9, 1824, and was one of a family of nine children. The Cole family was one of the oldest in Westmoreland, and the fourth and fifth generation are now living there on the home farm. He died at his home in West Brattleboro, February 14, 1895, aged 71 years. His chief occupation was that of a hotel keeper, having been engaged in business with his brother in Rutland, Ludlow, Leominster and Fitchburg, Mass., and other places.

JOHN H. KATHAN AND FANNIE M. NEWMAN.

His wife was a resident of Brattleboro, was born July 24, 1836, and died September 17, 1881, aged 45 years. He died of erysipelas, December 7, 1883, aged 49 years, 8 months. Mr. Kathan learned the trade of marble worker, and his business experience is related in the sketch of his brother-in-law, Wm. A. Dutton. He had an only child, Edward P., born August 24, 1857, who was a bright, intelligent boy with a studious turn of mind. He prepared for college at Wesleyan Seminary, Stanstead, Canada East. At the time of his death, June 24, 1879, he was a member of the senior class at Victoria College, Cobourg, Canada, and ranked third in a class of sixty-four. Mr. Kathan's home in 1883, and at the time of his death, was with his brother-in-law, Deacon Adin A. Dutton. The following incident is characteristic of Mr. Kathan's benevolent disposition. Caleb and Lucy Higgins were two aged persons of humble birth and circumstances, whom Mr. Kathan knew well in former years. They died and were buried in the East Dummerston cemetery, the husband in 1863, the wife in 1865, and no memorial stone had marked their burial place for twenty years. During the summer of 1883, a few months before he died, Mr. Kathan procured at his own expense and placed at the head of their graves a marble slab with suitable inscriptions and a brief record of their life-service in the following sentence: "Humble and unassuming in life, they did what they could."

GEORGE FRANK KATHAN AND ELIZA COLE WARE.

She was born December 23, 1838, and was the daughter of James Royal Ware of Westmoreland, N. H., whose parents were Levi and

Peggy King Ware, the first of the name in Westmoreland. Levi Ware was born January 27, 1767, married November 4, 1794, Peggy King, who was born September 16, 1773, and died November 14, 1817. He died August 20, 1845. James R., the youngest of nine children of these parents, was born in Westmoreland, April 11, 1811, and married March 15, 1838, Susanna L. Cole, who died March 25, 1857. Mr. Kathan is a carpenter and resides in Westmoreland. His portrait appears in this publication. He had two children, Lilla and Myrtie. Lilla E. Kathan, born December 30, 1861, married January 1, 1884, Charles H. Leach, born June 5, 1859, the only son of Henry Leach and his third wife, Eunice S. Campbell, daughter of Dr. John Norton Campbell of Westmoreland, and widow of George Leonard, when she married Mr. Leach, who was born in Westmoreland in 1803 and son of Isaac Leach, a native of Salem, Mass. Myrtie E., sister of Lilla, was born October 30, 1866, died May 25, 1894. Lilla's children are: Gladys Eunice, born January 22, 1889, and Merton Campbell, born September 28, 1898.

Kingsley S. Kathan died unmarried aged 26 years.

Henry H. Kathan and Belle Belknap.

Mrs. Kathan was from Westminster, Vt., and was the daughter of John P. and Harriet (French) Belknap of Dummerston. He died August 24, 1873, aged 33 years. They had an only child, Lila J., born September 30, 1866, and who married, June 24, 1884, Julius C. Timson, a real estate agent, and colonel in the New Hampshire militia. They reside in Claremont, N. H., and have two children: Catherine B., born September 5, 1885, and Hazel H., born May 2, 1890.

The Manchester Union of Friday, March 7, 1902, contained a half-tone cut of Colonel Julius C. Timson of Claremont, N. H., formerly of Brattleboro, together with the following as a news despatch from Claremont: "The action at a recent meeting of the Patriarchs Militant of New Hampshire, whereby Colonel Julius C. Timson of this town was elected colonel in command of the First Regiment of the state by Grand Cantons Wildey and Albin, and Cantons Osgood, Franklin, Tilton, Hanover and Oasis City of Berlin, will bring the headquarters of the regiment to Claremont. Colonel Timson is lieutenant colonel of the Second Regiment,

N. H. N. G., and is a very active worker in all of the organizations with which he is identified. His friends have showered congratulations upon him for this latest testimonial to his ability and popularity."

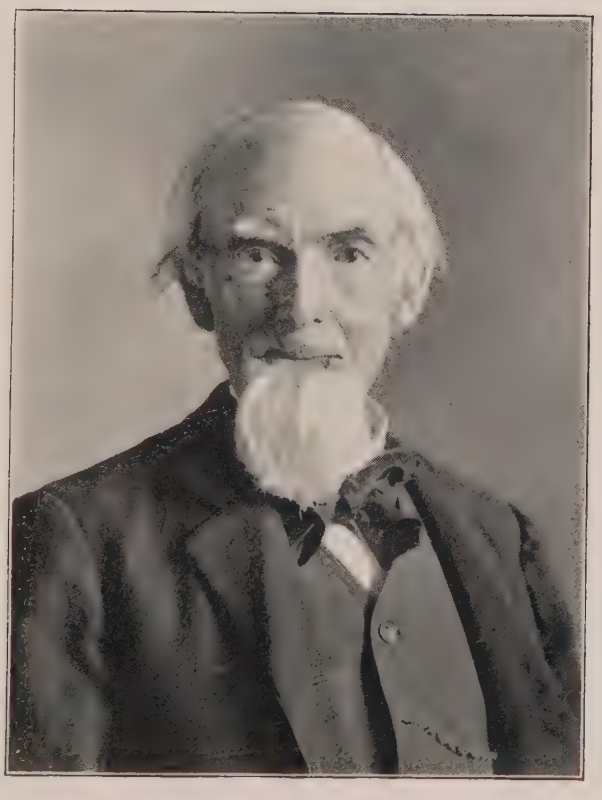
Chapter IX.

Gardner Kathan, 1767-1813.

Was son of John and Lois (Moore) Kathan, who were married in Bolton, Mass., September 11, 1766. He was born in 1767. He married, May 24, 1789, Betsey Townsend, who died about 1805, and he married, second, Elizabeth (maiden name unknown), who became the mother of his youngest son, George Kathan. Her husband died February 11, 1813, aged 46 years, and on May 8, 1813, she quitclaimed her right of dower to the estate of her late husband to Robert Kathan, administrator of the estate of his father, Gardner Kathan, for $200 and the maintenance of her son George until he was seven years old. The children of Gardner and Betsey Kathan were: Robert, born 1790, died April 8, 1819; Henry, born 1792; Gardner, Jr., born August 11, 1794, married April 10, 1821, Jerusha, daughter of Charles and Lydia (Scott) Kathan; Betsey, born 1796, married October 17, 1817, Abel Knight, died March 4, 1872; Richard, born January 9, 1798, married Lucy G. Reynolds in 1818; Stephen, born 1800, married at Brattleboro in 1822, Candace Brown; Orrin, born February 4, 1802, married September 9, 1856, Adaline Kathan; John, born 1804; George, half-brother, born 1810, married Mary B. Merrill.

Gardner Kathan, Jr., 1794-1858.

Born August 11, 1794, married Jerusha Kathan, born December 29, 1800, daughter of Charles and Jerusha (Scott) Kathan. He died June 28, 1858, aged nearly 64 years. She died March 8, 1888, aged 87 years. Their children were: Gardner S. Kathan, born December 4, 1821, married, first, Elizabeth C. Knight, April 25, 1854, daughter of Lyman and Polly (Johnson) Knight. She died October 28, 1858. They had a son, Robert L., born May, 1856, died February, 1858, aged 19 months; daughter, Elizabeth M., born August 29, 1858, married Charles E. Fay of Amherst, Mass., February 3, 1879. Had one child, George E. Fay, born December 10, 1879. Gardner S., married, second, Martha Ellen Lane of Put-



Gardner S. Kathan, of Dummerston, Vt.

ney, September 21, 1868. She was born December 22, 1831. Had one child by the second marriage, Nellie S., born September 13, 1870, married Herbert C. Howard, April 7, 1894. Children: Beatrice M., born December 31, 1894; Russell B., born June 24, 1896; Maxine E., born December 2, 1899. Henry B., born January 7, 1823; Eliza, born May 6, 1825, died May 6, 1826; Norman, born January 25, 1827, died March 23, 1865, aged 37 years; Dorr W., born July 8, 1829, died June 6, 1877; John Alexander, born July 19, 1831, died in Litchfield, Ill., February 3, 1896; Frances Elizabeth, born November 15, 1833, married a Stoddard, died in Hartford, Conn., February 12, 1901; Helen, born December 22, 1837, died September 30, 1838; Riley H., born June 15, 1839, died September 17, 1844.

Gardner S. Kathan, the eldest of these nine children of Gardner Kathan, Jr., was born in the old red house near Putney railroad station, the home of his parents and grandparents. He is of the same age as his cousin, Robert Kathan of Putney, both having been born December 4, 1821, one in the forenoon and the other in the afternoon. He is the only one of his father's family now living and contributes his portrait for the Kathan History. From the first settlement of Dummerston in 1752 down to the present time, families by the name of Kathan have been residents of the town. Gardner S. is the only one in town who now bears the name.

Henry B. Kathan, 1823-1890.

Was born in Dummerston, June 7, 1823, and married December 25, 1845, Malona E., daughter of Samuel Johnson of Dummerston. They were married in this town by the Rev. Wm. Nelson Barber. He died in Putney, December 13, 1890. She died in that town at the home of her son, Warner Kathan, January 26, 1901, aged 75 years, after less than a week's illness with pneumonia. She was a native of Putney and spent her life in that town and in Dummerston, and was recognized as a woman of many sterling attributes. Their children born in Dummerston were: Nettie E., born November 26, 1846, died November 17, 1862; Warner H., born October 8, 1848, married October 28, 1893, Della E. Kent of Putney; George E., born September 12, 1850, married Lucretia Taft in 1878; Willie G., born November 8, 1854, died November 20,

1857; Clara L., born December 18, 1856, married F. C. Ferris, September 6, 1872; Charlie G., born May 4, 1858, died December 20, 1862; Arthur L., born August 16, 1860, died February 3, 1887.

Warner H. Kathan and Della E. Kent have three children: Lefranc C., born July 18, 1895; Bertha J., born August 1, 1897; Dexter W., born July 8, 1899.

George E. Kathan and Lucretia Clark were married July 14, 1883, and reside in Creston, Washington. Children: Walter E., born August 3, 1884, and Russell C., born April 20, 1889.

Clara L. Kathan and Fernando C. Ferris of St. Lawrence county, in northern New York, were married September 8, 1873. Children: Arthur E., born December 8, 1874; Winnie M., born July 28, 1878; and Arlie A., born May 12, 1885.

Dorr W. Kathan married Elizabeth Briggs of Brattleboro, September 14, 1858, and their children are: Adeliza E., born April 23, 1863, married Rev. Samuel A. Read of Massachusetts; Fannie A., born July 17, 1872, married Charles T. Crouss of Massachusetts, April 25, 1894. Their children are: Theodore A., born April 29, 1895, and Irene K., born March 16, 1897. All are residents of Agawam, Mass.

John Alexander Kathan died in Litchfield, Ill., February 27, 1896. His wife, Eliza A. Perry of Putney, died in January, 1897. They were married in 1856 and their children are: Frank E., born in September, 1858, married Emma Faulkner, May 1, 1882, and had one child, Ora, born in 1883. They reside in Warrenton, Mo.; Fannie H., born in August, 1872, married James H. Atterburg, January 31, 1894, and their child, James H., Jr., was born December 29, 1895. Residence, Litchfield, Ill.

Betsey Kathan, Born 1796.

Married Abel Knight and had a large family. Among their children were: Maria, Oscar, Leroy, Edwin, Jesse, Alonzo, Abel, and Mary Jane.

Richard Kathan, 1798-1829.

Married Lucy G. Reynolds in 1818 and resided in Westminster, Vt., in 1821, when his son Robert was born. He soon afterwards moved to Putney village where he lived and died July 30, 1829, in

Robert Kathan, of Putney, Vt.

the house now owned by Mrs. Samuel Knight. His wife died March 12, 1888, aged 86 years 5 months. Their children were: Betsey, born, February 24, 1820, married Stilman Chamberlain in January, 1847; Robert, born December 4, 1821, married Abbie A. Holland, February 20, 1856; Mary, born in January, 1823, married Henry Haynes August, 1852, died October 1, 1855; Sarah, born March 16, 1826, married John Densmore Wheat, October 7, 1845.

Robert Kathan, Born in 1821.

Married Abbie Amelia Holland and had a family of four children: Charles Crawford, born January 7, 1857, married Fannie Fitchett; Mary Alice, born December 1, 1858, well educated and a school teacher for many years, died December 14, 1897; Cora Emma, born March 3, 1862, has been employed many years as a school teacher and is very successful in her vocation; Florence Abbie, born November 12, 1871, was a very faithful instructor in classics at Black River Academy several years. Mr. Kathan is a farmer and was educated in the schools of Putney. He has repeatedly held the office of lister in this town. In political faith he is a Republican, and his religious preference is Congregationalist. He is highly esteemed and greatly respected by his townsmen, who elected him to represent the town in the legislature of 1884. His daughters, Cora and Florence, contribute their fathers's portrait as a representative of the Kathan family in the line of Richard, his father, and Gardner, his grandfather, who was a son of John and Lois Kathan and grandson of Captain John Kathan.

Orrin Kathan, 1802-1886.

Was born in Dummerston in the old red house and parental homestead near the site of the present railroad station in Putney. At the age of seven years he became a member of Asa Gates's family and lived there until he was a young man. He was a clerk for a time in the store of the late Hon. Asa Knight. After a while he and Nelson Miller bought the mercantile business of Mr. Knight and continued in trade two or three years, until Mr. Knight repurchased the business. Mr. Kathan was liked very much as a salesman. He was always cheerful, sociable, and pleasing in manner.

Later he had a clerkship in Brattleboro with Weston Hopkins in a store down by the bridge. His employer was familiarly called "West End" Hopkins and some persons remember that he was generally known as "Polly" Hopkins. Mr. Kathan had the "gold fever" in 1852 and went to California by the way of the Isthmus of Panama. He remained in San Franicsco three years and returned to Dummerston, where he married Adaline Kathan, a distant relative, in 1856. During his stay here he was clerk in the store of the late Roger Birchard, who was burned with his store and contents, February 13, 1870. Mr. Kathan's wife, Adaline, died in 1863 and he married a second time and removed to Brattleboro, where he died December 13, 1886, aged 84 years, 10 months. By the first marriage he had a daughter, Addie S. Kathan, born February 19, 1862, who married Ned E. Cleveland, November 24, 1885, and resides in Fitchburg, Mass. They have no children. She contributes her father's portrait to this publication.

George Kathan, 1810-1861.

Was son of Gardner by his second marriage, which occurred about 1808. He was born in 1810, went to New York City when a young man, and in 1833 became a member of the state artillery. He afterwards served three years in the navy and was discharged from the service, on board the United States ship Ohio, in September, 1844. He married in Lowell, Mass., in 1845, Mary B. Merrill. No other service of him is remembered by his children more than his military career. He died in Putney, June 1, 1861, aged 51 years. His mother, Elizabeth Kathan, married again after the death of her first husband. A letter written to her son in 1847 is still extant and is signed Betsey Heath. The widow of George Kathan married, about 1865, Loren Hollister and lived in Putney. He died out West and his widow died at Bellows Falls in January, 1880. The children of George Kathan were Sarah J. and Charles H. His daughter, Sarah J. Kathan, was born March 4, 1846, and married July 30, 1867, John Lynch, a soldier, who served in the Civil War four years. He was born in Westford, Vt., and his parents moved to Windsor, Conn., when he was 16 years of age. He enlisted in Co. B, 11th Regt. Ct. Vols., and was sergeant of his company. He has been commander six years of the G. A. R. post

Orrin Kathan, Son of Gardner Kathan, Sen.

George Kathan, Half-Brother of Orrin Kathan.

in Pepperell, Mass., the town where he and his family now reside. Their children were: Harriet Emily, born January 27, 1871; Leonard J., born May 25, 1872; W. Herbert, born September 26, 1874; Frank G., born September 24, 1876, died September 23, 1897; Harry E., born March 4, 1878; Walter E., born April 26, 1880; Frederick M., born April 20, 1882. Mrs. Lynch's brother, Charles H. Kathan, was born November 19, 1850. He married a Mrs. Potter whose maiden name was Tina Wyman. He is a farmer and resides in Westmoreland, N. H. A portrait of George Kathan appears in this publication. The original was a miniature taken on ivory in New York City.

Prentice Kathan, 1774-1835.

Son of John and Lois (Moor) Kathan, married in Bolton, Mass., September 11, 1766, and recorded as from "Fullam," now Dummerston, Vt., was born in the old Kathan fort, December 20, 1774. He married Eunice, probably daughter of Abijah and Eunice Moore, born September 12, 1776, died May 14, 1859. He died at Kathan's ferry house in Westmoreland, now called Ware's ferry, April 20, 1835, and was buried in the old Kathan cemetery near his birthplace. No memorial stone marks his resting place, but a cenotaph has been erected in memory of him and his family in the cemetery above Ware's ferry in Westmoreland. Children: Charlotte, born August 15, 1804, died unmarried September 11, 1844; Adaline, born June 9, 1817, died August 15, 1819; Almira L., born June 6, 1819, died September 13, 1869; John Alexander, twin brother of Almira.

John Alexander Kathan.

Was born June 6, 1819, and is now living in Westmoreland. He married, May 25, 1846, Fanny E. Barrows, who was born in Westmoreland, April 9, 1828. She died July 24, 1898. Their children were: Frank A., born in Westmoreland, November 30, 1849, married Clara E., daughter of William Aiken of Westmoreland, and lives in that town on the Veazey place; Fred E., born in Walpole, N. H., May 12, 1852, drowned at Walpole, April 13, 1858; John W., born in Walpole, July 26, 1854, lives at home with his father and is unmarried; Alice C., born in Walpole, February 28,

1859, married Fred R. Randall of Chesterfield in 1879, had five children, of whom Harold E. and Maverette A., are living; Ella D., born September 6, 1861, died August 24, 1862; Ada C., born in Westmoreland, February 1, 1866, died October 9, 1898; Flora A., born in Westmoreland, June 18, 1868, died October 20, 1889. Mr. Kathan is now living in his eighty-third year and is a genial, sociable and well-preserved old gentleman. When the writer and a friend called to interview him about his ancestors and his own family, on January 28, 1901, at his home in Westmoreland, which is in plain sight of his ancestral home in Dummerston, he greeted us cordially, although strangers to him, and said by way of introduction: "I know what you fellows called for. You want to go fox-hunting." That interview enabled the writer to identify Captain John Kathan's fortified house, built in 1752, which, also, was the home of his son, John, Jr., born 1732, and of his grandson, Prentice, born 1774. The historic old dwelling was pulled down about 1830, but its site is plainly visible at the present day. The portrait of John Alexander Kathan was contributed for this publication by his daughter, Mrs. Alice C. Randall, of Chesterfield, N. H.

Real Estate Transactions of Prentice Kathan.

Prentice Kathan's real estate transactions furnish valuable information about the location of family relatives. Hon. Phineas White of Putney settled the estate of John Kathan, Jr., who died in 1802, and the property was divided among his heirs, April 23, 1811. Abel Moore, who married Lois Kathan, sold or quit-claimed to Mr. White, for $400, twenty-five acres of the Kathan meadows, August 12, 1822, which was leased to Moore by Mr. White, April 3, 1819. The land was located on the east side of stage road, and the boundary line began near "Mill brook," so-called.

Abel Moore then lived on what is now called the E. T. Corser place at the foot of "Meadow hill." Moore sold sixteen acres of land and his dwelling house thereon, July 2, 1822, to Prentice Kathan for $500, "being the same land and house which I now occupy in Dummerston;" "and bounded easterly by the stage road," which at that time passed through the Kathan meadows. August 12, 1822, Mr. Kathan sold fourteen acres of the land "on which the

John Alexander Kathan, of Westmoreland, N. H.

Moore house stands," to Phineas White for $500. January 31, 1825, Mr. Moore sold to Prentice Kathan his homestead, house, barn and land, "and is the same on which I now live," for $175, the boundary line beginning on the westerly line of the stage road at the foot of Meadow hill near the "Gull bridge," so-called. Mr. Kathan sold the Moore homestead, October 28, 1825, to Orrin Kathan for $175. Orrin Kathan sold the same, November 17, 1827, back to Prentice Kathan, and Mr. Kathan resold it the same day to Phineas Underwood of New York City for $150. Gardner Kathan sold to Timothy Underwood, September 2, 1823, fifteen acres of land for $500. In the description of boundary lines are these words: "thence westerly on said stage road about thirty rods to a butternut tree standing near the north bank of the 'Saw Mill brook' so called," which establishes the location of the sawmill built about 1753 by Captain John Kathan on "Mill brook."

Captain John Kathan's Sawmill.

The mill was the first one erected in Dummerston and was built before 1755, as it was burned that year by the Indians who, during that year, made war against the English settlements in New England and, in the following year, were joined by the French, and the war continued as the French and Indian war. The fact is mentioned in Hall's History of Eastern Vermont that John Kathan "built a good dwelling house and all necessary offices; also a sawmill and potash works," but the location of the sawmill was not known to the writer of these lines until the summer of 1901. An examination of the site of the sawmill on Mill brook reveals the fact that a pine or hemlock timber with oak pins in it well preserved, is still embedded in the brook, and was without doubt the bottom log of the dam. The location is on Mill brook about ten rods above the road leading from the main road past the Shepard Gates place.

February 6, 1829, Prentice Kathan sold a certain piece of land for $100, to Phineas Underwood, that was located mostly on the westerly side of the stage road, and very little, if any of it, being tillage land. It extended southwesterly about eighty rods, thence northerly to Putney line; then west along that line to land of Lyman Knight, and southerly as far as land of Shepard Gates; thence easterly to the river, and northerly to the place of beginning, which was

"between the now dwelling house of Gardner Kathan and the now dwelling house of Prentice Kathan." This sale was made the year before the old fort dwelling was pulled down. Prentice Kathan was ferryman at one time of the Kathan ferry for five years. The highway as it now runs from the top of Meadow hill south of the Corser place, to Putney village, passes through the land which Mr. Kathan sold to Mr. Underwood in 1829, and was built in 1845 or 1846, when Amasa Clark was one of the selectmen of Dummerston.

Chapter X.

Charles Kathan, Born 1766.

Was the eldest son of Lieutenant Daniel Kathan. He married, about 1788, Lydia Scott of Westmoreland, N. H., who at that time was sixteen years of age and her husband twenty-two years. They had a family of eleven children: Charles, Jr., born 1789, married Sabra McFarland, daughter of Joseph and Sibyl (Tarbel) McFarland, March 29, 1811; Lucy, born (1791), died young; Lydia, born 1793, married Charles Davenport, Jr., of Dummerston, September 6, 1812; Willard, born (1795), died, unmarried; Daniel, born (1797), married Phebe Winters; Ruth, born (1799), married Israel Smith; Jerusha, born December 29, 1800, married Gardner Kathan in 1821; Luke, born June 9, 1802, married Freelove Allen; Polly, born (1804), married George Duell; Ransalier, born (1806), married Sarah Thayer; Susan, born about 1808, died young. Charles Davenport, 88 years old, now living in Chesterfield, N. H., where his parents lived many years, is positive that his mother's brothers and sisters were all born in Dummerston, although the town records do not reveal the fact.

Dr. Dayton L. Kathan reports in a letter dated June 4, 1901, that a recent correspondence with the older members of the Kathan families, now living in New York, shows that Charles Kathan, the head of these families, was a contractor and did contract work in that part of the state to which his family removed from Dummerston some years afterward. Lieutenant Daniel Kathan, the father of Charles, was a housewright as well as farmer. His son probably learned the same trade of his father and made it his business as a contractor to build houses. His name appears in the tax list during the first ten years of the last century, but disappears before 1818. He was doing contract work for the city of Albany when he was accidentally killed and was buried in Greenbush, N. Y., across the river from Albany. It was a few years after that event that his family moved to New York state.

Charles Kathan, Jr., Born 1789.

In 1814 he purchased seven and a half acres of land adjoining the homestead, and two acres where his parents probably lived many years. In 1806, his father was taxed twenty-six and a half shillings on real estate; also in 1810. The name of Charles Kathan, Jr., disappears from the records after 1817. He removed with his family to New York state. The children of Charles and Sabra Kathan were: Charles, Jr., born about 1813; Edison (1815); James (1818); Alvira (1820); Joseph (1823); Stephen (1825); Orange (1827); George (1830); Laura (1832); Almira (1835).

Lydia Kathan, 1793-1862.

Married Charles, son of Charles and Mary (Hart) Davenport of Dummerston. She died in Chesterfield, December 8, 1862, aged 69 years. Their children were: Charles, born April 7, 1813, married Hephzibah Amidon, is now living, 1901, in his 89th year; Adaline, born September 6, 1814, married Parker Farr; George, born 1816, married Roxana Randall; Wm. Riley, married Laura Attridge, settled in Buchanan, Michigan; Austin A., born 1820, married, first, Henrietta Chase, second, Martha Archer; Elvira P., married Oscar Hadley of Dummerston; Jerusha, born February 27, 1825, married, 1846, Emory H. Colburn, died October 6, 1856; Eliza F., born May 10, 1827, married, first, Asa Stoddard, second, Thomas Toby; Martha E., born March 2, 1832, married June 30, 1859, Emory H. Colburn; the youngest, James N., died in infancy.

Willard Kathan, Born 1795.

His brothers, Daniel, Luke, Ransalier, and sister, Polly, with their families, went to Conklingville in Hadley, Saratoga county, New York, December 1, 1822. Some of the descendants report that these families removed to the town of Day, New York, which joins Hadley. Charles, Jr., and Willard went later and settled in a neighboring town. Willard never married. He was disappointed in some early love affair, took himself to the woods on the mountains and lived a secluded life. He made shingles for a living and came out into the settlements twice a year to sell the product of his labor and purchase the necessaries of life. When he became aged,

his brother Ransalier, who owned a good farm, influenced Willard to leave his lonely habitation and live with him, where he spent the remainder of his days.

Daniel Kathan, Born (1797).

Lived to be very aged and died in the town of Day, where he had lived many years. He had a family of thirteen children: William, born in 1822, married Wealthy Ovitt; Alonzo, born 1824, married Eliza Davenport; Russell, born 1826, died in Canada unmarried; Lewis, born 1829, married Sally Springer; Addison, born 1831, died unmarried; Alvira, born 1835, married Joseph Wells; Robert, born 1840, married Mrs. Stead; Alice, born 1845, married Wyett Daniels; Helena, born 1847, died unmarried; Mary, born 1850, married Reuben Wells.

Luke Kathan, 1802-1881.

Married Freelove Allen, daughter of David Allen, a Quaker from Rhode Island. She was a good wife and mother and lived to be 90 years old, dying at the home of her daughter in 1898. He was a man of unusual intelligence and energy; became very wealthy, and was regarded as the most influential man in town. He was a strong Republican and controlled the politics of his town. His wealth was mainly in land, of which he owned a large amount. He died September 30, 1881, aged 79 years. His portrait appears in this history. His family numbered fifteen children, all of whom lived to be married and raised up large families. His children were: Caroline, born 1824, married Lyman Frazier; Emeline, born 1826, married Adner Wait; Truman, born 1828, married Lucinda Gray; Sarah, born 1830, married Brockholt Wait; Betsey, born 1831, married Josiah Huntoon; Alvira, born 1832, married Otis Elithorpe; Amy, born 1834, married Varney Wait; Barbary, born 1836, married William Scott; Mary, born 1837, married John W. Wait; Martha, born 1839, married Lewis Wait; Orange, born 1840, married Frances Howe; Hugh, born 1842, married Rose Robinson; Harmon, born 1844, married Martha Flansburgh; Monroe, born 1847, married Mary Holeran; James, born 1850, married Leah Whitney.

Polly Kathan, Born 1804.

Married George Duell and had a family of seven children, of whom only four names are remembered by Dr. Dayton L. Kathan: Meritt, born 1835, married Lucine Mosher; Mary Ann, born 1838; Maria, born 1840, married Jewett Ovitt; Harriet, born 1844.

Ransalier Kathan, Born 1806.

Married Sarah Thayer and settled on a farm near Conklingville, N. Y., which he occupied for sixty-eight years. In connection with his farm work, he ran a sawmill many years. He was a good man, an active, intelligent and obliging citizen, and reared a family of ten children: Isaac, born 1835, married Emily Mosher; John, born 1838, married Keziah Rice; Charles, born 1840, married Melvina Wait; Diana, born 1843, married Randolph Carpenter; Adaline, born 1845, married Allen Carpenter; Myra, born 1847, unmarried; Henry, born 1849, married Miss Clute; Libbie, born 1850, unmarried. These children live for the most part in eastern and northern New York.

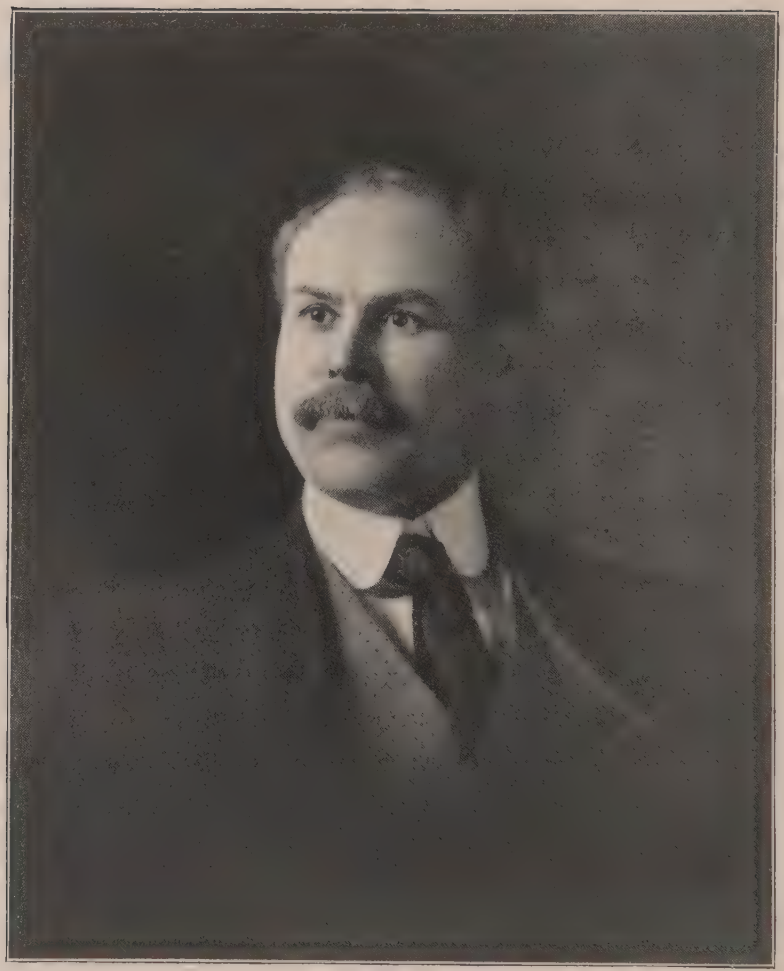
Truman Kathan, Born 1828,

Whose portrait appears in this history, married Lucinda Gray and lives at Ballston Spa, New York. He is a shrewd business man, has accumulated a large fortune and owns a large amount of real estate. His family numbers twelve children: Wallace, born 1850, married Caroline Rollman; Lydia, born 1851, married George Mosher; Luke, born 1852, married Ida Freeman; Clark, born 1854, married Grace Cook; Dayton L., born 1856, married Anna Banker Meeker; Freelove, born 1858, died young; Fred, born 1860, died young; Hamlin, born 1862, died young; Jennie, born 1864, married Charles Grose; Frank, born 1866, married Elizabeth Coyne; Sherman, born 1868, married Carrie Whitbeck; Lucy, born 1871, married Benjamin Jenkins.

Wallace Kathan, Born 1850.

Resides in Conklingville, town of Hadley, N. Y., and has a family of two children: Dudley, a physician practicing in the town of Corinth, N. Y., and Rutherford, who is studying law at Albany.

Truman Kathan, Father of Dr. D. L. Kathan.



Dayton L. Kathan, M. D., of Schenectady, N. Y.

Lydia Kathan, Born 1851,

And her husband, George Mosher, are not living, but left a family of several children.

Luke Kathan, Born 1852.

Resides in Bradford, Pa., is a business man and has two children, a son and a daughter.

Clark Kathan, Born 1854.

Graduated from the University of Nebraska, a Ph. D., and is a successful minister of the gospel in one of the Western states.

Dayton L. Kathan, Born 1856.

Studied medicine and is a physician practicing in Schenectady, a city in eastern New York numbering 13,655 inhabitants in 1890. He became interested three years ago in looking up the history of his ancestors on the Kathan side, and visited in Dummerston for the purpose of ascertaining the parentage of his grandfather, Luke Kathan, born in Dummerston in 1802. It was a difficult problem in genealogy to solve, for the reason that the land records revealed nothing and no register of the family was made on the town records. None of the descendants had any family record further back than Luke Kathan, and no person could be found who remembered the parentage of Luke and his ten brothers and sisters born in Dummerston. The problem was not solved for many months. Several clues were obtained but the right name was not found until it was discovered a few months ago among the baptisms on the church records for 1779. Doctor Kathan contributes three portraits for the Kathan History. His line of descent is as follows: Dayton[6] L. (Truman[5], Luke[4], Charles[3], Lieutenant Daniel[2], Captain John[1]). He has only one child, a son named Roland.

Jennie Kathan, Born 1864.

Married Charles Grose, who is the editor and proprietor of the Ballston Daily and Weekly Journal at Ballston Spa, New York.

They have two children, a son and a daughter. The mother's name is written Jenna, on the record.

FRANK KATHAN, BORN 1866.

Married Elizabeth Coyne, and is a prosperous farmer living in Conklingville, N. Y. They have only one child, a daughter.

SHERMAN KATHAN, BORN 1868.

Studied medicine and is a practicing physician in Dunkirk, New York.

LUCY KATHAN, BORN 1871.

Married Benjamin Kenkins, a woolen manufacturer at Conklingville, New York. They have only one child, a daughter named Helena.

CAROLINE KATHAN, BORN 1824.

Daughter of Luke and Freelove Kathan, married Lyman Frazier and has a family of fourteen children, most of whom are living in Saratoga county, New York. Her sister, Emeline, born 1826, had four children; Sarah, born 1830, had eight children; Betsey, born 1831, had eight children; Alvira, born 1832, had eight children; Amy, born 1834, had ten children; Barbary, born 1836, had six children; Mary, born 1837, had ten children; Martha, born 1839, had one child; Orange, born 1840, had four children; Hugh, born 1842, had one child; Harmon, Monroe and James, not reported.

From a Saratoga county paper:

"LEFT 77 GRANDCHILDREN, ALSO 101 GREAT-GRANDCHILDREN AND THREE GREAT-GREAT-GRANDCHILDREN.

"Saratoga, N. Y., June 12, [1898].—Mrs. Freelove Kathan, widow of Luke Kathan, who died in her ninetieth year a few days ago at her home in Conklingville, Saratoga county, was the mother of six sons and nine daughters, all of whom reached married life and eleven of whom are now living. She had 102 grandchildren, seventy-seven of whom are living; 101 great-grandchildren, all now living, and three great-great-grandchildren, all of whom survive her. Four generations of her descendants were represented at her

funeral. She married at the age of fifteen. Her father, David Allen, was born in Rhode Island, and he died at the age of 95 years. Her mother died at the age of 70 years. Her parents had eleven children, all of whom married, and had ninety-six grandchildren, more than 100 great-grandchildren, and seven great-great-grandchildren when they died. Mrs. Kathan's oldest child [Caroline] is 74 years old and the youngest [James] is 48."

The portrait of "Uncle" Luke Kathan, and his family record, as reported by his grandson, Dr. Dayton L. Kathan of Schenectady, New York, appears on another page of this volume.

Daniel Kathan, Jr., 1776-1842.

He was son of Lieutenant Daniel Kathan and married, October 23, 1800, Fanny Haven, born in Dummerston, April 18, 1783, and daughter of Abel and Rachel (French) Haven. Her sister, Lydia, married Rodolphus Scott of Chesterfield, N. H., a brother of Lydia Scott, who married Charles Kathan, eldest son of Lieutenant Daniel Kathan. Daniel, Jr., settled in Canada, where he died in 1842, and was buried in Compton, P. Q. His daughter, now living, states that she remembered hearing him say that his grandfather, Captain John Kathan, and one brother came to America in war time, and that his uncle, Charles Kathan, once kept a hotel in Dunham, P. Q.

The children of Daniel and Fanny (Haven) Kathan were: Fanny, born March 23, 1801, married Freeman Haskell, died and was buried at Derby Line, Vt.; Maria, born January 8, 1803, married a Haskell; Lavinia, born August 8, 1806, was twice married; Louisa, March 6, 1808; Hollis, born September 25, 1811; Caroline, born August 3, 1819, married John Elliot and is living in Coaticoke, Quebec.

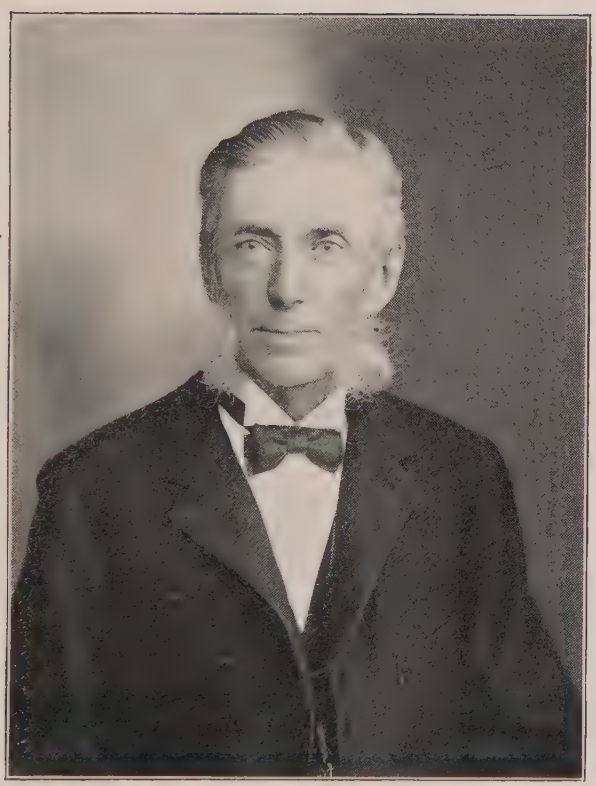
Charles H. Kathan.

Merchant in Derby Line, Vt., is the only child of Hollis Kathan, who married, in 1832, Susan W. Lord, of Morgan, Vt. They moved to Compton, Province of Quebec, in 1833, where their son, Charles H., was born April 3, 1835. His father died in Rockland, Maine, in 1858. His mother died at Rock Island, P. Q., October 10, 1899, aged 87 years. Mr. Kathan went to Rock Island, September 5, 1850, and became a clerk in a store for E. F. Haskell and was

admitted as a partner April 5, 1856, under the firm name of Haskell & Kathan. Mr. Haskell died in July, 1865, and Mr. Kathan bought out his partner's interest in April, 1866, and has been alone in the business since that time, as a dealer in general merchandise. He is much interested in the history of his ancestors and contributed money to pay for two of the portraits which appear in this volume.

Mayor of Rock Island, P. Q.

The Sherbrooke Daily Record published in Sherbrooke, Quebec, December 17, 1901, contains the information that the village of Rock Island was incorporated a municipality May 19, 1892. The first council elected included among its officers Charles H. Kathan as mayor, and he is the only one of the first councillors who was still a member of the board in 1901. Mayor Kathan is a general merchant of Rock Island and was born at Moe's River April 3, 1835. In 1897, he completely reconstructed his store, and it is now one of the most modern in the township. Mr. Kathan has held and still holds many important public offices. He is a director of the Eastern Townships Bank, commissioner of the Superior Court, and director of the Massawippi Valley Railway. He was a warden of the county from 1894 to 1898 and has been mayor of Rock Island since the municipality was formed.



Charles H. Kathan, Mayor of Rock Island, P. Q.

Chapter XI.

Jesse and Joanna Frost.

They were the parents of Benjamin and Jacob Frost of Dummerston, who married daughters of Lieutenant Daniel Kathan. Jesse Frost resided in Brattleboro and was born in Billerica, Mass., March 9, 1735, married May 6, 1760, Joanna Spaulding, of Chelmsford, born March 29, 1739, and sister of Lieutenant Leonard Spaulding of Dummerston. She died in November, 1834, aged 95 years. His death is not recorded, but he died before 1818. Just what time Jesse Frost settled in Brattleboro is not known, but an old deed shows that he was there previous to 1770. He purchased a farm of Lemuel Kendrick, which has been in the possession of the family ever since. His son, William, came into possession of the property in 1801, married Susannah Mann, and had one son, Zenas, and three daughters. James B. Frost, son of Zenas, was born February 8, 1835, married Lucy C. Burnap of Newfane, Vt., March 29, 1857. In 1871 he took legal possession of the ancestral homestead, although he had always resided thereon. Its location is near the well-known "Bliss Farm." The children of Jesse and Joanna Frost were: Jesse, born September 6, 1762; Joanna, born July 9, 1764; Ira, born April 9, 1767; William, born March 26, 1769; Olive, born August 19, 1771; Joseph, born March 3, 1774; Benjamin, born October 26, 1776; Jacob, born December 8, 1780.

Benjamin Frost, 1776-1858.

Married Lydia Kathan, October 25, 1801, who was born July 8, 1780, and died April 19, 1854. He died February 2, 1858. Six of their eight children were born in Dummerston but were not registered on the town records. A grandson, Charles Smith Frost, of Saxton's River, Vt., has kindly funished the family record from a framed cardboard in his possession, the names and dates of births having been worked into it with worsted. It is not known who did it, but it has been in the family a long time. Almira, born January 1, 1802, died September 2, 1802, and was buried in the East Dummerston cemetery. Benjamin, born June 18, 1804, married Phebe Ann Smith; Orilla, born October 6, 1806, died December 10, 1828;

Maria, born November 14, 1808, died August 5, 1809, buried in the East Dummerston cemetery; Horace, born June 27, 1810, died January 11, 1900, aged 89 years, 6 months; Nelson, born October 31, 1812; Lysander, born October 22, 1818, died August 19, 1837; Olira M., born January 28, 1822, died December 11, 1836. Benjamin and Lydia Frost resided on the Lieutenant Daniel Kathan farm until 1816, when he sold his half of the estate and removed to Vernon. His brother Jacob sold the other half of the Kathan estate and also removed to Vernon, where he and his brother lived together in the same house until the oldest children were ready to seek employment away from home. Olive Frost, sister of Benjamin and Jacob, married, January 11, 1802, Peter Willard of Dummerston, who lived many years on the well-known Samuel Wheeler farm. He was a blacksmith and innkeeper. Their children were Jesse, Miranda, Ephraim, Nelson, and Chauncey. His wife, Olive, died and he married, second, Isabel Houghton, of Brattleboro in November, 1828.

Benjamin Frost, Jr., married Phebe Ann Smith and their children were: Benjamin Smith Frost, born September 16, 1837, died July 31, 1838; Maria Smith Frost, September 10, 1839; Charles Smith Frost, born May 20, 1844; Henry Smith Frost, born September 16, 1846.

Maria Smith Frost married General Franklin G. Butterfield, June 1, 1866. He was son of David and Almira (Randall) Butterfield of Rockingham, Vt., and is now a resident of Derby Line, Vt., and a manufacturer of stocks and dies and solid die plates. Their children are: Benjamin Frost Butterfield, born April 25, 1867; and Esther Almira Butterfield, born August 4, 1871.

Charles Smith Frost married Corona Walker and they have two children, Cordelia W., born November 15, 1873, and Phebe Anna, born June 1, 1879.

Henry S. Frost married, June 1, 1868, Flora E. Campbell, daughter of Dr. Daniel and Julia A. (Hall) Campbell of Saxton's River, and their children were: Julia Ann, born May 27, 1871; Henry C., born April 30, 1873, died young; Alice C., born November 10, 1880; Daniel C., born October 23, 1882, died June 17, 1883; Charles C., born March 1, 1885; Flora May, born November 1, 1886; Edith Maria, born July 8, 1889.

Julia Ann Frost married January 7, 1892, Fred Starkey Cole,

who died September 28, 1893. His daughter, Frederica Frost Cole, was born April 18, 1894.

Benjamin Frost, Jr., and his brother, Horace went to Saxton's River and followed the trade of shoemaking. Horace Frost married Amanda Bailey of Saxton's River in June, 1839, and went immediately to Rochester, Wisconsin, and remained during life. He died there at the age of 88 years.

Nelson Frost moved from Grafton, Vt., to Minnesota.

Orilla Frost died in Vernon and was buried in that town. Nelson moved with his father's family to Chesterfield, N. H., where Lysander and Olira died. From that place they moved to West Brattleboro for a short time; thence to Grafton, Vt. Lydia Kathan, wife of Benjamin Frost, died in Grafton, after which he went to Saxton's River and lived with his son Benjamin, Jr., where he died and was buried beside his wife.

Jacob Frost, 1780-1870,

And Dolly Kathan were married and lived in Dummerston on one-half of the Lieutenant Daniel Kathan farm several years until their removal to Vernon in 1816. He was born in Brattleboro, December 8, 1780, and died in Vernon, February 20, 1870, aged 89 years. Dolly Kathan was born in Dummerston, August 19, 1786, and died in Vernon, December 8, 1867, aged 81 years. Mr. Frost always lived on the farm which he bought when he first moved to Vernon. Their children were: Almira, born in Springfield, Vt., July 28, 1807, died in Vernon, October 17, 1822; Lavinia, born in Springfield, June 30, 1809, married Alonzo Newton and spent all her married life in Vernon, where she died. They had five children. Jacob Frost removed to Dummerston and on September 4, 1809, bought the southern half of Lieutenant Daniel Kathan's estate, including half the house. His third child, Jesse, was born in Dummerston, July 14, 1811, married Sophia Tyler and had a family of five children. He died in Vernon, March 11, 1882, aged 70 years, 7 months, 27 days. Eliza, born May 31, 1815, married Eastman Belding and lived in Northfield, Mass., during her married life until about three years ago. She is now living with her son in Fitchburg, Mass. They had five children. Fannie, born in Vernon, May 26, 1818, married Erastus Hubbard, January 1, 1839, and had three children. She married, second, Reuben Demming Stevens in

June, 1852, and had three children by the second marriage. Her home has always been in Vernon. In recent years she spends her winters in Brattleboro with her daughter, Ella Stevens Barber, wife of George F. Barber, D. D. S., in that village.

Jacob and Dolly Kathan Frost are remembered by those who knew them, as very meritorious persons. Mrs. Frost is spoken of as a bright, active, energetic woman. Julia S. Frost, her granddaughter, now living in Worcester, Mass., has in her possession her grandmother's reading book, "The American Preceptor," worn by her use in the Dummerston school near the home of her parents. On a "fly leaf" she had written, "Dolly Kathan is my name—America my nation—Dummerston my dwelling place—Peace, and I hope Christ, will be my salvation." Mrs. George F. Barber has been instrumental in securing the means to furnish the portraits of her worthy grandparents for the Kathan History. Joanna Frost, born July 9, 1764, and sister of Jacob Frost, married, about 1783, Joshua Bemis, a Revolutionary soldier. Their children were, Joanna and Abigail (twins), born 1785; Polly, Bezina, Ira, Stephen, Olive, Sibyl, Ira 2d, Betsey and Beman.

Nathaniel French and Jesse Frost, Allied by Marriage.

Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Frost) French, who were the parents of William French, killed at Westminster, March 13, 1775, came to Brattleboro from Billerica, Mass. Jesse Frost was born in Billerica, March 9, 1735, and settled in Brattleboro near Mr. French. Elizabeth Frost was born August 31, 1722, and was evidently a sister of Jesse Frost. Their parents were William and Elizabeth (Wilson) Frost. He was born September 4, 1694, married Elizabeth Wilson in 1721, died in 1738. His father was James Frost, born July 7, 1662, married Hannah (maiden name unknown). The father of James, was James, born April 9, 1640, married Rebecca Hamlet, who died July 20, 1666. He died August 12, 1711. Elizabeth Wilson's father was John Wilson, born January 3, 1672-3, married Elizabeth Foster, born October 7, 1673. His father, John, married Joanna (maiden name unknown). Elizabeth Foster's father was Deacon Joseph Foster, born March 28, 1650, died December 4, 1721. He married Alice Gorton, who was baptized March 8, 1652, died May 17, 1712. Her parents were John and Mary Gorton.

APPENDIXES.

Appendix A.

In Early Marriages of Massachusetts, Worcester County, page 43, appear the following: "John Katherin of ——llam [Fullam] and Lois Moor in Bolton, September 11, 1766." Same book, page 59: "Alexander Kathan and Margaret Beard, married in Leicester, December 4, 1755."

In Concord Records, page 372: "Mary Kathrens married Samuel Hoar, February 14, 1819, both of Concord. Also, Robert Cathrens of Boston married, July 7, 1799, Mary Meriam of Concord." Page 334: "Robert Kathrens, husband of Mary, died in Concord, Aug. 14, 1814, aged 44 years, 6 months, 3 days."

Genealogical Register, 1879, page 29: "Mary (Hart) Davenport, widow of Charles Davenport, whom she married in Worcester, April 16, 1755, married, second, in Dummerston, Vt., Alexander Katern." Genealogical Register, 1894, page 430: "Lieutenant Samuel Kathrens, British soldier, 26th Regiment, serving in America, December 7, 1764."

In Collections of Worcester Society of Antiquity, Volume 12, page 154: "John Kathan, son of Alexander and Elizabeth, born October 15, 1758. Molly, same parents, born November 21, 1756." Elizabeth should read Margaret. October 15 should be October 12, and November 21 should be October 8.

Appendix B.

Photographic View of The Kathan Meadows Showing Location of First Settlement in Dummerston.

The photograph was taken in June, 1900, from a standpoint in the highway about one mile and a quarter south of Putney village. The group of buildings at the upper end of the meadows includes the Putney railroad station, sheds, and a few dwelling houses. The site of the Kathan fort is close to the barn seen on the right of the picture and opposite "Bemas rock," a prominent ledge extending

out into the river from the Vermont side. The dwelling house on the left nearest the station was the home of John C. Phillips, killed at Windsor, Vt., April 27, 1895, by jumping from a passenger train at the station before the cars stopped running. The small dwelling seen farthest to the left of the station, was the home of Gardner Kathan, Sen., who died in 1813. The Kathan cemetery is located on a small upland plain a few rods back of the Gardner Kathan house. The old stage road of Revolutionary times passed between the Fort and the river, thence obliquely across the meadows to the western side, past the Johnson house and the home of Abel Moore, now the Corser place, up "Meadow hill" and on across the plain where Alexander Kathan settled in 1761. "Mill brook," on which Captain John Kathan built his sawmill, flows across the lower end of the meadows and empties into the Connecticut at a point plainly seen in the picture. The railroad across the meadows was built in 1850 and opened to the public in 1851. It was then called the Vermont Valley, but is now the Boston & Maine. The first agent at the Putney station was Marshall Pierce, now living in his ninetieth year, whose residence is only a few rods to the right of the station. June 1, 1851, was the date of his selling the first ticket and making out the first freight bill. Mr. Pierce is a hale, hearty and well-preserved old gentleman, and gave the writer a good description of the Kathan fort as he saw it before its demolition in 1830. It was a gambrel-roof structure, one story and a half high, and stood facing the old stage road. The site of the fort was pointed out to the writer, June 27, 1901, by Mr. Pierce, and the location is between the railroad track and his barn seen in the illustration. The fort dwelling was sold by Prentice Kathan, February 6, 1829, to Phineas Underwood, who pulled down the building and moved the barn down to his place at the lower end of the meadows.

Harper's Monthly Magazine published, in the summer of 1851, a sketch and engraving of the Kathan meadows and surrounding country, and described the locality as one of the finest landscape views in the valley of the Connecticut. The northerly trending uplands are in Putney and Westmoreland. The long line of New Hampshire hills meets the skyline in the distance eastward and they are separated from the green hills of Vermont by the gleaming waters of the Connecticut, the largest river in New England. Sackett's brook, which flows through Putney village and across the

upper end of the Kathan meadows, was evidently so named by Captain John Kathan, at the time of his settlement in 1752, from the following circumstance: Soon after Colonel Israel Williams of Hatfield, Mass., had entered upon his duties as superintendent of the defence of this portion of the country, Captain Humphrey Hobbs, with forty men, was ordered from Number Four, Charlestown, N. H., to Fort Shirley, in Heath, one of the forts of the Massachusetts cordon. Their route lay through the woods down the valley of the Connecticut, undoubtedly on the Vermont side. On the second day of their march, they crossed the brook in Putney and traveled in the direction of Heath, Mass. On the third day, which was Sunday, June 26, 1748, they traveled six miles further and halted at a place about twelve miles northwest of Fort Dummer, in the precincts of what is now the town of Marlboro, Vt. A large body of Indians, about one hundred sixty in number, in command of a resolute chief named Sackett, who had discovered Hobbs's trail, made a rapid march in order to cut him off. Although Hobbs was not aware of the pursuit of the enemy, he had circumspectly posted a guard on his trail, and his men spread themselves over a low piece of ground, covered with alders, and intermixed with large trees, and watered by a rivulet, prepared and were eating their dinner, when the rear guards were driven in from their posts, which was the first intimation given of the nearness of the enemy. Without knowing the strength of his adversaries, Captain Hobbs instantly formed his men for action, each one, by his advice, selecting a tree as a cover. The action continued four hours, Hobbs's party displaying throughout the most consummate skill and prudence, and neither side withdrawing an inch from its original situation. Finding Hobbs determined on resistance, and that his own men had suffered severely in the struggle, Sackett finally ordered a retreat, and left his opponent master of a well-fought field. Hobbs's men were so well protected, that only three, Ebenezer Mitchel, Eli Scott, and Samuel Gunn, were killed in the conflict. Of the remainder, Daniel McKinney, Samuel Graves, Jr., Nathan Walker, and Ralph Rice were wounded. This battle was regarded by the people in the vicinity as a masterpiece of persevering bravery, and served, to certain extent, to remove the unfavorable impression produced by the defeat of Captain Eleazer Melvin's scout of nineteen men, May 31, 1748, thirty-three miles from Fort Dummer, up West river. "If

Hobb's men had been Romans," observes one writer, "they would have been crowned with laurel and their names would have been transmitted with perpetual honor to succeeding generations."*

NOTE.—Some thirty acres of the northeastern corner of the Kathan meadows was ceded to Putney by the legislature in 1846; and, also a narrow strip on the lower road leading from the station to Putney village in 1892.

APPENDIX C.

ALEXANDER KATHAN'S MAPLE SUGAR ORCHARD—OLDEST IN THE STATE.

The number of its gigantic, old-growth maple trees, standing in 1901, is less than thirty, the largest of which measures more than six feet in diameter. The illustration accompanying this sketch shows only five of these monarchs of the forest, including the largest one in the lot. The home of Alexander Kathan is seen in the distance across the cultivated field. The view was taken in the summer of 1901. In 1858 one of the large maples was cut down and the rings of annual growth indicated that nearly a century had passed since it was first "boxed" for sap to flow in the sugaring season.

The boxing was done with an axe, and a gouge was used to form a place for the sap to flow through a wooden spout. A section of the wood taken from the tree has been preserved as a relic of the olden process of sugar-making. The scar made in boxing the trees resembles the form of a capital letter Y. Sap was caught in troughs generally made of maple, sometimes of bass wood, split into halves, dug out with an axe and finished with the gouge. At the close of the season they were turned over or set up against the tree to await the coming of the next sugar season, and were believed to be well protected. Sixty-five years ago a three-fourths inch auger was used in tapping; and to induce an abundant flow of sap, it was bored into the tree about four inches. The larger the auger and the deeper the hole, the more sap was expected to be discharged. The spouts were made of sumach, when it could be found, and varied in length from six to fifteen inches or more, to match different

*Hall's History of Eastern Vermont. 'Hoyt's Indian Wars, pp. 249-251. Dwight's Travels, ii, 81.

distances at which troughs had to be set to avoid obstacles. Before the three-fourths inch auger came into use, the practice to "box" the tree was to form a reservoir that would hold a half-pint, from which the sap was drawn out into the trough. This appears to have been the original method of extracting sap from the sugar maple. The reservoir was formed with a gouge. Armed with this and an axe and mallet, our ancestors of a century ago went into the forest with courage and patience to compel the maple to discharge its sweet treasure. The sugar maker, as no better method was known, was content to pursue it, and "happy that he knew no more." But neither the gouge nor the three-fourths inch auger induced a larger flow of sap than a three-eighths inch bit bored into the tree two inches. The sugar house, with its conveniences and protection from wind and storm, was not among the dreams of the boxer sugar-maker. Sky and cloud were the only protection. Between two posts, iron kettles in which to boil the sap were suspended upon chains fastened to a pole above. If a sugar-maker of a century ago could now come among us in this first year of the twentieth century, he would be astonished at seeing the wonderful change in the manufacture and appearance of maple sugar.

Appendix D.

Alexander Kathan's Famous Gun.

Mr. Kathan bought the gun in Worcester, Mass., in 1756, where he resided with his family a few years before removing to Dummerston in 1761. Three of his children, Mary, John and Daniel, were born in Worcester, and Thomas was born in Dummerston, April 30, 1764. His gun, which measures over six feet in length, served him a good purpose in those early times as a weapon of defence against the attacks of wolves and bears, and attracted no more attention than any long gun until after he took it with him to Westminster on March 13, 1775, to help maintain the peace of the community and the dignity of the court assembled there at that time. During the excitement which followed the killing of William French on that occasion and mortally wounding Daniel Houghton of Dummerston, Mr. Kathan was deprived of his gun by Dr. Harvey's Committee of Inspection to observe the "Conduct of the

inhabitants agreeable to an order from the Right Honorable Continental Congress," because they suspected it contained a ball more friendly to the King than to the Congress. At a town meeting held in Dummerston, May 16, 1775, his political enemies were overthrown by the vote of his townsmen "that Elexander Kathon Should have his gun." That circumstance made the gun of much value as a Revolutionary relic, and as an heirloom of the family it has been handed down from generation to generation unto the present day. Mr. Kathan willed the gun to his son Thomas, and he bequeathed it in a will dated September 7, 1829, to his nephew, John Kathan, Jr., whose portrait appears in this volume. His son, George Frank Kathan, was the owner of the gun until 1886, when he gave it to his nephew, Myron F. Dutton, and it is still in his possession. The gun is identified by the name Alexander Kathan, which he had engraved on a silver plate embedded in the stock. It was changed from a flintlock to a percussion lock in 1850. His powder horn, a cotemporary relic of the old gun, is shown in the illustration, and bears the name Alexander Kathan, carved by his hand in the wooden base of the horn. Reid Alexander Kathan, a great-great-great grandson of Alexander Kathan, Esq., and a wealthy merchant of New York City, has a strong desire to gain possession of the historic gun and lives in hope that some day Mr. Dutton will relinquish it, if money can purchase a valuable heirloom.

Appendix E.

Dummerston Men Wounded in The Affray at Westminster, March 13, 1775.

Lieutenant Leonard Spaulding was the first man here to start with his gun for the fight at Westminster. He was knocked down and wounded in that skirmish. Soon afterwards he joined the army and served during the Revolutionary war. He died July 17, 1788, aged fifty-nine years. No memorial stone marks his burial place. Captain Jonathan Knight received a charge in his right shoulder, and carried one of the buckshot in his body forty-four years. He died March 13, 1819, aged eighty-seven years. Daniel Houghton, son of Daniel Houghton of Bolton, Mass., was mortally wounded and survived only nine days. He died March 22,

1775, aged twenty years. John Hooker, another brave man, escaped with the loss of the sole of his boot, which was raked off by a chance shot of the enemy. He removed from Dummerston and with his relatives, Reverious Hooker and Ruel Hooker, became the first settlers of the township of Acton in 1780, but soon returned to their homes in Townshend, where John Hooker located after leaving Dummerston. Acton became a part of Townshend in 1840. Joseph Temple escaped a bullet wound by means of a novel life-preserver, a quart pewter basin in which he carried his food. It was struck twice by bullets which left their marks upon it. It was kept as a relic in the family of his descendants many years, but finally found its way into the cart of a tin peddler. Mr. Temple was knocked down in the affray and, for a time, was supposed to be dead. His skull was fractured on the left side of the forehead, and the scar remained during life. He died March 23, 1832, aged eighty-eight years.

Appendix F.

Complaint Against Captain Nathan Willard of Fort Dummer Signed by Captain John Kathan and Ten Other Persons, May 17, 1756.

The General Court of Massachusetts was memorialized in these words:—

"The command being given to Nathan Willard—we will a little acquaint your honours of the managements and carryings on in said fort, and that in several articles, and,

"First; as to all the Willards swearing against the province in favor of New Hampshire.

"Secondly; as to their selling the province stores, both of powder and lead to Hampshire forts, as also to Hampshire soldiers.

"Thirdly; as to the province guns lying about in ye said fort, the locks in one place and the barrels in another and two or three of them that are half eat up with rust.

"And as your honours have been pleased to allow nine men to that fort until ye 10th day of next June, under the command of Captain Nathan Willard, he has put in Oliver Willard, Wilder Willard, William Willard, and as there are four large Province

Houses in ye fort, these four Willards have each of them a house.

"And as Captain Nathan Willard has a large province house to himself, and has turned all the rest of the families into two small rooms, in which families are five soldiers;—for by repairing the province houses a little, makes them their own.

"And as there are four acres of land allowed in ye Hampshire charter for the benefit of ye said fort, they keep all the land to themselves, and will allow but a small garden spot to the rest of the soldiers,—as their treatment of ye soldiers, and ye distressed inhabitants who are obliged to flee thither for shelter in these distressed times, with us, we have thought fit to make ye above representation of facts, which we are ready to prove true.

"Our distresses are great for which we begg your honours compassionate consideration, and relief, and as in duty bound shall ever pray."

The petition was doubtless answered to the satisfaction of those who presented it.

Appendix G.

Jonas Moore's House Sacked.

He was the second son of Captain Fairbanks Moor and was born October 6, 1725, married Dinah Whitcomb in Bolton, Mass., November 24, 1747, and probably settled in Putney not long after the death of his father. He was a resident there in 1768 and was one of four families then living east of the mouth of Sackett's brook, near Captain Kathan's, on a farm where Abel Hubbard lived in 1825. Leonard Spaulding, Fairbanks Moor and Samuel Allen were his near neighbors. At the June term of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in the year 1771, Jonas Moore recovered judgment against Leonard Spaulding of the same place to the amount of forty pounds, including costs. A writ to recover the damages was issued to satisfy the judgment, and the sheriff by his deputy seized some of Spaulding's effects and placed them in the charge of Moore, who was instructed to keep them at his house until the day appointed by the sheriff for their sale. Meantime, on January 27, 1772, a party of persons, numbering seventy or eighty, crossed over the Connecticut from New Hampshire, and going in

the evening to the house where the goods were deposited, broke open the door, seized upon and carried them away, and at the same time insulted Moore's family in various ways. Before warrants for the arrest of the ringleaders of the disturbance had been issued, five of the principal rioters confessed their guilt, and before the jury inquiry was concluded they satisfied judgment and made ample satisfaction to all persons who had been injured by them. Spaulding settled on land known in late years as the Deacon Jones farm. His house was burned late in the fall of 1771, and he did not rebuild but bought a farm in Westmoreland, N. H., where he remained less than a year and removed to Dummerston.

Appendix H.

Fairbanks Moore, Jr.

He and his wife, Esther Kathan, were residing in Fort Dummer as early as May 29, 1751, or nearly a year before her father, Captain John Kathan, settled in Dummerston. They had a daughter baptized at Fort Dummer, May 29, 1751, and settled in Walpole, N. H., in 1752, the same year her father located in Dummerston. They had a son, Fairbanks, born in Walpole about 1753, and a son, Benjamin, born about 1755. They moved from Walpole in 1756, when only six families were residing in the town, and settled in Putney near Kathan's fort, and the same year had a son, Oliver, who was baptized at Fort Dummer, November 26, 1756, and the mother on November 28, of the same month and year, was admitted to the church in Northfield, Mass. They had another child baptized in February, 1758. During the next ten years of residence in Putney there is no record of any more children born in that town, but there may have been others, of whom Newell Moore, born 1767, may have been one, as his family were buried in the old Kathan cemetery. Fairbanks Moore, Jr., removed from Putney to Rockingham, Vt., before 1771, as his name does not appear in the census of Putney taken April 23, 1771. His home was on the farm where Timothy Underwood lived in 1808.

"Samuel son of Fairbanks & Esther Moors, was baptized November 20, 1773. Lucinda, February 20, 1776, baptized at their

house, being sick. She died October 30, 1777. Lucinda, second, was baptized July 4, 1779." Rockingham church records.

It is recorded in Rockingham town records that Fairbanks Moore and Fairbanks Moore, Jr., took the oath of allegiance, June 23, 1777, and the latter was "in the list of those that had Recd powder & ball that marcht for Ticonderoga and Manchester," in Captain Josiah Wood's company.* Fairbanks Moore, Jr., must have been a grandson of Captain Fairbanks and Judith (Bellows) Moor. Among the first adventurers and proprietors of the township of Athens, in 1780, were Fairbanks Moore and Fairbanks Moore, Jr., of Rockingham; John Moore, Jonathan Moore, and William Moore of Putney.

Appendix I.

An Episode in Captain John Kathan's Family.

Fairbanks Moore, Jr., grandson of Captain Fairbanks Moor, was born in Walpole, N. H., about 1753. He was twenty-two years old when he enlisted into the service of the Revolution and "Marcht for Ticonderoga," captured by General Ethan Allen, May 10, 1775. The famous fort was built by the French in 1755, and by them called Carillon, which means *chime of bells,* in allusion to the music of the waterfalls at the outlet of Lake George, near it.

Fairbanks Moore, Jr., married Elizabeth Davenport, born February 5, 1756, and daughter of Charles Davenport, whose widow, Mary (Hart) Davenport, married Alexander Kathan, Esq., December, 21, 1806, when he was seventy-seven years old and she was seventy-four years of age. Esther Kathan was a daughter of Captain John Kathan, although no record of her birth appears in the old family Bible. There is a period of nearly five years between the birth of Martha Kathan, May 8, 1736, and that of the next younger child, Daniel, February 1, 1741. Esther was evidently born in 1737 or 1738. The authority for stating that Esther Kathan was a daughter of Captain John Kathan is found in History of Northfield, Mass., page 500: "Esther dau. of John Kathan afterwards of Putney, Vt., married Fairbank Moore son

*Letter of Thomas Bellows Peck, Walpole, N. H., June 24, 1901.

of Fairbank a soldier in French and Indian war. He was killed at Brattleboro and his wife and children taken captive Mar. 6, 1758, redeemed 1762. Esther was admitted to Northfield church Nov. 28, 1756. Children: A dau. baptized at Fort Dummer May 29, 1751. Oliver bap. Nov. 26, 1756. A child bap. Feb. 1758."

Attention is called to the fact that Esther, probably, was not fourteen years old when her first child was born; that she married her cousin, Fairbanks Moore, soon after that unfortunate event and settled in Walpole, N. H. Her parents disowned the wayward child and therefore did not register her name in the family Bible. The probabilities are that Captain Moore and Captain Kathan resided at Fort Dummer in 1751, and on account of the episode related, Captain Kathan moved up the river eight miles and settled at "Bemas rock," January 5, 1752.

Appendix J.

The First Burial in Kathan Cemetery.

Among the associates of Captain John Kathan during the first two or three years of his settlement was Captain Fairbanks Moore, who married Judith Bellows, a sister of Colonel Benjamin Bellows, one of the first two settlers in Walpole, N. H. They were married April 30, 1723, and, at the time of their settlement, had a family of seven sons. Their third son, Fairbanks, Jr., married Esther, a daughter of Captain Kathan, and settled in Walpole, N. H. He came to Dummerston with his family in 1756, probably on account of his mother's illness and death that year, in order to furnish a home for his father until some other provision was made. His son Benjamin married Margaret Kathan, May 11, 1755, and settled in Brattleboro in 1757. His father, Captain Fairbanks, decided to live with him in Brattleboro, and both were killed there by the Indians, March 6, 1758. The mother, Judith, was not living, as the Indians made captives of the rest of the family, and no mention is made of her. Her burial place was undoubtedly in the Kathan cemetery and the first among those early settlers. Her burial is reported in books of genealogy and the family histories as unknown. A recent correspondence with

Thomas Bellows Peck of Walpole, a descendant of Colonel Benjamin Bellows in the fourth generation, and author of an admirable history, "The Bellows Genealogy," published in 1898, contained the inquiry, "Do you know when Judith Moor died?" It is on record and in evidence that John Kathan, John Kathan, Jr., Fairbanks Moor, Fairbanks Moor, Jr., Benjamin Moor, and six other persons, were present in Dummerston and signed a complaint against Nathan Willard, commander of Fort Dummer in 1756. MSS. in office of Sect. State Mass., LXXV., 547. The circumstances attending the death of Captain Moor and his son Benjamin, March 6, 1758, are in evidence that Mrs. Judith Moor was not then living, hence the conclusion that her death occurred a year or two previous to that tragical event.

Appendix K.

Kathan's Ferry.

Hall's History of Eastern Vermont, page 109, is authority for stating that Kathan's ferry was established in 1752 between Westmoreland, N. H., and the proprietary of Dummerston. The charter records at Concord, New Hampshire, disclose the following information in regard to ferries chartered in Westmoreland, N. H.: Vol. 5, page 218, to Micah Reed in 1786. Vol. 5, page 224, to Solomon Robbins in 1786. Vol. 12, page 150, to Joseph Marsh in 1799. Vol. 15, page 174, to Nahum Goodenow in 1804. The Kathan ferry is identified among these charters as the one granted to Goodenow, as it is called "The Rocks" in the charter. According to a statement made by Mr. Willard Bill, Jr., of Westmoreland, Mr. Goodenow then lived where Solon Chickering now, 1901, resides, only about one-half mile farther up the river than the ferry is at present.

Appendix L.

Moses Johnson, Born 1741.

Married January 26, 1764, Margaret Kathan, the widow of Benjamin Moore, killed by the Indians March 6, 1758. She died "up

the lake," October 18, 1779, aged 49 years. He married second, Lydia, daughter of Peter Wheeler, born September 8, 1760, about 1789. She died in Putney, April 16, 1819. He died about 1814. Moses Johnson removed from Strafford, Conn., to Putney, Vt., and was one of the early settlers. In 1777, he, with others, began a settlement on land that now lies in the north part of Brookline, Vt. He was a soldier in the Revolution, and rose to the rank of lieutenant. February 23, 1782, the Legislature of Vermont granted to him and thirty-three others a tract of land containing 5,040 acres, which tract was first called "Johnson's Gore," but which, November 6, 1800, was incorporated into a township under the name of Acton. In 1840 Acton was annexed to Townshend. In 1792 Mr. Johnson removed to Chesterfield, where he resided till 1804, when he returned to Putney. His daughter, Lucinda, by second marriage, born December 19, 1793, was drowned in the Connecticut, on the evening of July 1, 1811, at Kathan's ferry, as she was returning home from Chesterfield, where she had been on horseback. It is supposed that she was pushed out of the boat by her horse.

Appendix M.

The Johnson House, Standing Near the Kathan Meadows.

Captain Ashbel Johnson settled on lot No. 29 adjoining the Kathan meadows, and in 1793 was living in the old house, now unoccupied, standing a few rods above the Corser house. He was a resident of Dummerston in Revolutionary times, was born May 22, 1750, and died January 20, 1823. His wife, Jail Johnson, was born March 6, 1755. They had a family of thirteen children, of whom Samuel, the tenth child, was born December 29, 1789. His daughter, Malona, married December 25, 1845, Henry B., son of Gardner Kathan, and brother of Gardner S. Kathan now living. Marshall Pierce and wife, then living at the upper end of the meadows opposite Gardner Kathan's, attended the wedding. The old Johnson house faces toward the northeast, and the handle on the front door is high water mark when the annual spring freshets of the Connecticut river were highest on the meadows, which are always covered with water in the spring of the year.

Appendix N.

Memorandum Notes in a File of Old Almanacs and Law Books of Alexander Kathan.

It was the custom of Alexander Kathan to keep a memorandum in his almanacs of events in farming interests and other matters worthy of note. These almanacs have been preserved and are filed on a leather string. They are in possession of his descendants now living in Dummerston. The first one in the file is for the year 1764, and the numbers down to 1781 were published by Nathaniel Low. Later numbers were published by Isaiah Thomas. A few of the events therein recorded will be of interest in this publication: "March 19, 1764, tapped trees, made 21 lbs. of molasses." "February, 1765, tapped trees, and sugared off 18 pounds on the 26th." "April 6, 1778, made off 10 lbs. of sugar; that's the first this season." "Nov. 10th 1773 raised the meeting house." The first one erected in Dummerston. "May 19th, 1780, remarkable dark day." "April 5th, 1781, a man and a horse crossed the river on the ice." "The 2d Sabbath in the same month snow was knee deep in the field and solid." "Snow 1st day of April, 1785, thirty-four inches deep on a level." "19th old snow knee deep, new snow." May 26th, put in seine and catch no shad." "May 30, catch shad." "March 31st 1786, no snow." "2d day of April, terrible storm of wind, and snow fell knee deep." "17th began to plow." "March 29th 1787, burnt out the basswood stub and scart out two flying squirrels." "May 10th 1788, the mountains covered with snow." "Aug. 19th, a hurricane." "March 1803, what a sight of pigeons did fly all the 13th." "June 6th 1804, set tobacco." "Aug. 29th, cut up tobacco." "Mrs. Kathan sea a robin on the 9th of February. Robins here seen til the 17th." "March 5th, sea two robins." "July 12th had string beans." "the 22d had new tatoes." "February 1811, killed 110 rats in the corn house in one day."

Alexander Kathan's Law Books.

Mr. Kathan was a trial justice many years and accumulated quite a library of law books, which were "divided or sold as his heirs could agree," after his death. Those sold at auction were bought

mostly by lawyers in Brattleboro. Among the few books reserved by the heirs is a copy of the "Laws of the State of Vermont," printed in Rutland by Josiah Fay in 1798. In this book are many of Mr. Kathan's legal memorandum notes written in a very neat, legible hand. In this volume appears an act of the legislature that was passed October 28, 1797, "granting to Daniel Taylor, and his associates, the privilege of erecting a toll-bridge over West River, in the town of Dummerston." They were made a body politic and corporate, by the name of "The second West River Bridge Company," and to continue by the same name one hundred years. The first one incorporated to build a bridge over West River was that of John W. Blake and Calvin Knoulton, and their associates, of Brattleboro, October 16, 1795, to build a new bridge over West River, in place of the old one then standing near the mouth of the river on the "Grate road" leading from Putney to Brattleboro. The Dummerston company were to build their bridge "at the most convenient place within two miles each way of the said Daniel Taylor's now dwelling house, in said Dummerston." The bridge was built within eighteen months after the enactment, below the house of Mr. Taylor and above the site of the Bridge schoolhouse now standing, 1901, near West River. The old toll house was standing not very many years ago just below "Taft's tavern." The rates of toll for crossing the bridge, as fixed by law, were: For each passenger, two cents; horses and cattle, each three cents; each chaise or sulkey, ten cents; each loaded cart or wagon, sixteen cents, unloaded, eight cents; single sleigh or cart, six cents, double teams twelve cents; each chariot, coach, phaeton, or carriage of pleasure, fifty cents. These rates not to be changed until forty years from January 1st, 1799. The first bridge was washed away by a spring freshet in 1826, and a second one built on the same foundation within eighteen months, the time allowed for rebuilding the same. The second bridge was washed away about 1839 and rebuilt lower down the river just below the schoolhouse. The third bridge was washed away in 1869, and a fourth bridge, now standing, was built some eighty rods lower down the river in 1871.

Appendix O.

Captain Timothy Lull.

Among the associates of Captain John Kathan, not elsewhere reported, was Captain Timothy Lull, who came from Ipswich, Mass., to Dummerston soon after 1761. He was ancestor of E. P. Lull, commandant of the Boston navy yard in 1883, at which time he visited Dummerston in quest of information about Captain Lull. In May, 1763, Captain Lull concluded to remove to Hartford, Vt. He bought a log canoe, and taking with him his family, which consisted of a wife and four children, and such furniture as they needed, paddled up Connecticut river. Arriving at the mouth of a certain stream in Hartford, he anchored his boat and landed his family. Taking a junk bottle, he broke it in the presence of his wife and children and named the stream Lull's Brook—the name by which it has ever since been known. Proceeding up the brook about a mile, he came to a deserted log hut, situated near the place now called Sumner's village. Here he commenced a settlement. For many years he suffered privations and hardships, "but possessing a strong constitution and a vigorous mind, he overcame all obstacles and died generally lamented." His son, Timothy, was the first child born in the town. His birth took place in December, 1764, and on this occasion "the mid-wife was drawn by the father from Charlestown, upon the ice, a distance of twenty-three miles, upon a handsled." Thompson's Vermont, Part 3, page 88.

Appendix P.

Conduct of William Moore.

He was one of the early settlers of Putney, born December 10, 1733, and brother of Abijah Moore of that town. Judge Noah Sabin of Putney was regarded as a Tory in principle at the time of the affray at Westminster, March 13, 1775, and was for a time subjected to many annoyances. He was taken prisoner on this occasion and confined in the court house at Westminster for a few days, then carried to Northampton and afterwards to New York, where he was imprisoned. He was subsequently tried, honorably acquitted, supplied with clothing and ample means to return home to

Putney after more than a year's absence. Soon after his return, William Moore, Daniel Jewett, and Moses Johnson, committee men of Putney, accompanied by a party of their friends, armed with swords, went to his house, ordered him to mount his horse and follow them. Obeying their commands, he was conducted to Westminster, where he was placed in the jail. Many were the threats used to intimidate him during this transaction. His imprisonment, however, lasted but a day. In the evening the door of his cell was opened, and he was allowed to return home. On his deathbed, Moore, who had been the principal actor on this occasion, sent for Judge Sabin, confessed with tears the abuses of which he had been guilty, and besought his forgiveness. On being assured that his request was granted, "Now," said he, "I can die in peace." Mr. Moore and others were guilty of an ill-judged prosecution similar to what Dr. Solomon Harvey and others attempted on Alexander Kathan, Esq., of Dummerston, because they regarded him as a Tory in principle after the affray at Westminster. They took away his gun and subjected him to other annoyances; but the good citizens of the town frowned upon their conduct and ordered them to restore to him his gun.

Early Religious Worship Near Kathan Settlement.

The first church organized north of the settlement was in Westminster, June 11, 1767, with nine members, Rev. Jesse Goodell being the first pastor. Religious meetings were first held in Putney at the house of Joshua Parker, by whom they were conducted. A meeting house was built in 1773. The first church was organized October 16, 1776, with four members, Rev. Josiah Goodhue being the first settled pastor. November 7, 1764, the first church was formed in Westmoreland, N. H., with eight members, Rev. William Goddard being the first pastor. The first meeting house in Dummerston was raised November 10, 1773, and religious meetings were held the year ensuing. It was customary for the town to vote that some one "should carry on public worship on the Lord's day," and John Hooker was elected to that service in 1775. The church was organized August 18, 1779, with sixteen members, Rev. Joseph Farrar being the first settled pastor. The earliest religious worship near the Kathan fort, was eight miles down the river at Fort Dummer

when, by legislative act of Massachusetts in 1724, permanent religious worship was established there for the garrison, and Indians within reach, Daniel Dwight, of Northampton, being the first chaplain chosen to the post the same year. In a valuable historical paper published in The Vermont Phœnix, February 23, 1900, on "Early Religious Worship" in Vermont, the following information is given:

"If the earliest devotions in the state were to be sought for, those of Mrs. Rowlandson, wife of the minister at Nashaway, now Lancaster, Mass., who was brought captive to King Philip at the bend of the river in Vernon, Vt., March 9, 1676, and, 'being a very pious woman of great faith, the Lord wonderfully supported her under this great affliction so that she appeared and behaved herself among them with so much courage and majestic gravity that none durst offer any violence to her, but on the contrary (in their rude manner) seemed to show her great respect,' would seem to be noticed. The devotions of Sergeant Plympton, who, with about eighty others were the first white people to go up the Connecticut river so far and were captives on the meadow above the lower ferry in Dummerston opposite Catsbane Island, several weeks in the fall of 1677, could not be overlooked, as he was burnt at the stake in Chambly on the river Sorel in Canada, for adhering to his faith."

The story of the capture of Rev. John Williams of Deerfield, Mass., and his family, familiar to every American school boy, would also have to be considered. On Sunday, March 5, 1704, the prisoners were allowed to rest. Their halting-place was at the mouth of Williams river, whence its name, in the present town of Rockingham, Vt., where Pastor Williams delivered a discourse to the remnant of his people taken captives with him, from these words: "The Lord is righteous; for I have rebelled against his commandments; hear, I pray you, all people, and behold my sorrow; my virgins and my young men are gone into captivity." Lam. 1:18. The service closed with the singing of a hymn, and was evidently the first preaching of a sermon by a Protestant clergyman within the state. The French and Indians reached Deerfield on the evening of February 29, 1704, and the sacking of the town began at midnight. By sunrise they had killed forty-seven of the inhabitants and one hundred twelve were taken captives. They burned every building in the town except the meeting house and one dwell-

ing. After all, the earliest stated services were at Fort Dummer in 1824.

Instead of the first visit of white men to Dummerston being made in 1724, as given in the history of the town, it was made in the fall of 1677 on the meadows in the southeast corner of Dummerston, where eighty-one whites in captivity were located several weeks.

Appendix R.

Revolutionary Soldiers of Dummerston in the Service During 1779-1783; Recorded in Adjutant and Inspector-General's Office, Montpelier, Vermont.

A pay roll of Captain Jason Duncan's company of militia in Colonel John Sargent's regiment in the state of Vermont for marching to Brattleboro sundry times by order of Colonel Sargent in order to surpress the disaffected party in said regiment in December, 1782:

Jason Duncan, Capt.
Daniel Gates, Lt.
Benj. Estabrook, Ensign.
Jonas Walker, Ensign.
Seth Duncan, Sergt.
Joseph Hildreth, Sergt.
Nathan Davis, Corp.
Samuel Laughton, Corp.
Caleb Graham, Corp.
Leonard Spaulding.
John Wyman.
Lemuel Davenport.
Josiah Boyden, Capt.
Jesse Hildreth.
Benj. Howe.
Caleb Sargeants.
Simeon Johnston.
Benj. Alvord.
John Negus.
Charles Davenport.
Wm. Middleditch.
Joseph Haven.
Joseph Shaw.
William Negus.
Elihu Sargeants.
Russell Bigelow.
Rufus Sargeants.
Arad Holton.
Jesse Knight.
Isaac Miller.
Dan'l Kathan.
Timothy Spaulding.
Eben Brooks.
Justin Sargeants.
Dan'l Brooks.
Oliver Rice.
Joseph Gilbert.
Nath'l French.
George Taylor.
Joel Knight.
Jona Tainter.
Smith Butler.

Levi Bemas.
John Miller.
Henry Balcome.
Andrew Haskell.
Abel Butler.
Thos. Burnham.
Patrick McManus.
Oliver Hartwell.
Wm. Kelley.
David Dutton.
Lemuel Graham.
Benj. Whitney.
Alex. Kelley.
Asa Dutton.
Calvin Butler.
Silas Fairchild.
Jacob Laughton.
Moses Taylor.
Reuben Spaulding.
Nathan Cook.
David Laughton.

DUMMERSTON SOLDIERS IN AN EXPEDITION TO BENNINGTON IN 1777.

Captain Josiah Boyden, a member of Captain Jason Duncan's company in 1782, was the captain of a company in Colonel William Williams's regiment of militia in the service of the United States on an expedition to Bennington, etc., in 1777, composed of soldiers from Putney, Brattleboro and Dummerston. The members from Dummerston were:

Capt. Josiah Boyden.
Lieut. J. Shepard Gates.
En. Thomas Barnes.
Sergt. Daniel Gates.
Thomas Clark,
Parmenas Temple.
John French,
Seth Duncan.
Asa Dutton.
John Scott.
Samuel Nichols.
Smith Butler.
Samuel Kelley.
Joseph Hildreth, Jr.
Marshall Miller.
William Negus, Jr.
Reuben Spaulding.
Leonard Spaulding.
Enoch Cook.
Samuel Knight.
Jesse Hildreth.
Benj. How.
Beniah Putnam.
John Killbury.
Sergt. Rufus Sargeant.
Corp. Rufus Sargeant.
Corp. John Wilder.
Arad Holton.
Beniah Putnam.
Thomas Dutton.
Nathan Wright.
Charles Davenport.

Putney 3d Sept. 1778. Personally appeared the above named Josiah Boyden and made solemn oath that each of the persons in

the pay roll were in the service of the United States the number of days affixed to each of their names and that neither himself or any other person (to his knowledge) had received any pay therefor. Sworn before me, Date above, this Pay Roll examined by Jonas Fay Asst.

JONAS FAY

IRA ALLEN, Committee appointed.

Putney Sept. 3, 1778.

Rec'd of Ira Allen, Esq. Treasurer of the State of Vermont Eighty one pounds the contents of this pay roll.

Pr. Josiah Boyden Capt.

Pay per day 1s. 8d. each man.

PLAN OF FORT DUMMER.

From an Article in The Vermont Phoenix.

Fort Dummer, the first settlement in Vermont, was the home of Captain John Kathan and his family in 1751, the year previous to his settlement in Dummerston, and according to his own statement, he with his family came January 5, 1752, to settle at Bemis rock on the Connecticut river "eight miles from Fort Dummer," where his first grandchild was baptized May 29, 1751, and from which place she and her husband removed and settled in Walpole, N. H., in 1752.

The work of building the fort was begun February 3, 1724, and built under Colonel John Stoddard by Lieutenant Timothy Dwight of Northampton, Mass., who was the first commander of it. "Four Carpenters, Twelve Soldiers with narrow axes and two Teams" was the force at Lieutenant Dwight's command. So vigorously was the work carried forward that by April 1 it was so far completed as probably to be occupied with a garrison of thirty-eight officers and men, to whom, by April 21, were added eleven friendly Indians. By May, 1724, Lieutenant Dwight asked permission to bring his family to the fort, and here was born within the stockade on May 27, 1726, Timothy Dwight, the father of the future first President Dwight of Yale College, and great-grandfather of the present (1896) president.

The fort was in shape an oblong running in length northeast and southwest, with a corner cut off forming a short side on top of the bank of the river. It was built of yellow pine timber covering the meadow, hewed square, laid up about twenty feet high and locked together at the corners. The northwest side was about one hundred and fifty feet long, the southwest one hundred and twelve, the southeast eighty, and the short side on the bank of the river about twenty. It had a double two-story house in the southwest corner, with two fireplaces below, and one in a chamber; a two-story house in the northwest corner, with two fireplaces below, and a one-story double house adjoining it along the northwest side; a two-story house in the northeast corner with two fireplaces below, a watch box

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in the short side on the bank of the river, a gate in the southeast and southwest sides, and a covered underground way under the short side to the river. The walls of the fort made the outer walls of the houses, and the inner walls of the houses were built like the walls of the fort, with single roofs sloping from the walls of the fort inward, and doors and windows opening within the fort, which could be closed and barricaded.

The first commander, Captain Dwight, was succeeded by Captain Joseph Kellogg in 1727 and his successor was Colonel Josiah Willard from 1740 to 1750. He was succeeded by his son, Major Josiah Willard, for about four years, and he for a somewhat uncertain time by Nathan Willard, who was the last commander and was placed in command as sergeant in 1754. From the description in a deed the fort appears to have been standing in 1772. Probably it did not remain long after that date. Captain Nathan Willard died March 12, 1784, in the sixtieth year of his age and was buried in the family lot in the old cemetery at Vernon, Vt.

Concluding Maxim.

"They who never look back to their ancestors will never look forward to posterity."—*Burke.*

GEO. M. ELWO
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ROCHESTER, N